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All Is Not Well With The Philippines

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By B. Reuben

The Moving Finger

She looked wearily up out of the window. It was getting dark. She got up and switched on the light then sat down again by the window and took up the book.

It was a beautiful copy. The title was done in gold lettering on the front. And beautiful painted illustrations were strewn profusely through its pages.

She turned a page and saw an illustration. It was a sordid room, and on the bed a breath takingly beautiful young man was embracing a prostitute. She shut the book with a bang—and the title on the cover was "The Picture of Dorian Grey".

She wondered about that book, and its illustrations too. For they were actual paintings, not reproductions, and had been bound into the book. And presumably it was the person who had done that who had sent her the book.

On the flyleaf in a neat handwriting someone had quoted from Omar Khayyam.

"The Moving Finger writes, and, having writ,
Moves on: not all thy Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all thy Tears wash out a word of it...

Why that? Who was it who had sent her the book? And why should it be "Dorian Grey"? And why should he write that on the flyleaf? Oh God, why that? "Nor all thy Tears wash out a word of it...

Of it? Of what? Oh you fool, what else What else. but life? But He didn't have to wash out a word of anything. Not he.

But with her it was different. God, to have to sit here now and relive the past just because somebody had written those lines for her. Was it just blind chance that had made the person choose those lines? Or was it design? Sent by someone who knew her? No, who'd care to send her anything now. No, everyone she had known seven years ago had forgotten her.

Seven long years. God, but you could age in seven years all right. But don't fool yourself, it wasn't time that aged you, it was something quite different It was many things quite different. Oh yes, the Moving Finger had written a lot through the long years. And even now it was writing, while she sat there by the window in the gathering darkness and viewing a life she would give her soul to relive. No Oscar Wilde, not eternal youth this time. No, all you asked was that you could have your life again to live that had been so cruelly ruined just because of the human inability to know the future.

"Nor all thy Tears wash out a word of it..." God, the cruel frustration of it. No. you could keep on asking till you were blue in the face but you couldn't have that. No, even for your soul you couldn't have it. But did you have a soul left? Or was it just a broken, kicked mass of tears and suffering just because you had loved someone.

Dorian Grey, he would call himself. God, but he'd been proud of that beauty of his. No, not proud, arrogant. Such a beauty was worth being proud of. But he had been arrogant. She knew now. But not then. No, how could you know anything when you were mad with love for an unbelievably beautiful young man? But strange, how always, even to the bitter end, her brother had hated him

Strange, how broken bits of memory return now, without coherence, without pattern; just fragments that have significance now, that seemed so utterly commonplace then. Fragments that weave the bitter memory of a love that could send you mad with its elusiveness, that will not, even now, withdraw the bitterness of its memory.

One day he had come back to his room in that big house of theirs, and there she was, his sister, staring into space. And when she saw him, she murmured huskily, as if giving words to the sequence of a thought.

"...To cure the senses by means of the soul, and the soul by means of the senses".

And he knew that her lover had been quoting "Dorian Grey" to her.

"If you're thinking of that lover of yours, "he had said brutally, "You'll have to amend that quotation. What he really means is..." To cure the senses by means of the senses, and the senses by means of the senses".

He had always hated her Dorian, a hatred intensified by his deep love for her. Once she had asked him...

"But why do you hate him so much? Can't you reason it out?"

And he had looked strangely at her and said: "When one hates, just as when one loves, and does not reason, one knows."

And she was very angry with him, for she was engaged to be married, and never once had he said a good word about it.

He was a painter of no mean ability, and once she had jested with him. "Why don't you paint my Dorian Grey?" she had said.

But he continued quietly. "Once I had thought of staying, but not now. The happiness of one does not depend on another. If anything, his sorrow does. Each one of us must work out his own destiny alone. There can be no altering that. No, we will go on to the end of our days, as we are, as we always were, alone".

And she flung herself on the floor at his feet in storm of tears, kissing them. . . . .

"It seems as if we've all stepped out of Oscar Wilde's story."

"Don't forget what happened to the original artist." he had replied quietly.

"What? I don't... "And then she had understood. "But God, my Dorian isn't like that! Why! He wouldn't harm a fly."

"I know nothing about that, he had growled in reply. "But I'd like to see him try harm me."

"Oh, for God's sake don't be so stupid!" she was angry. "And anyway, I care a damn if you don't paint him!"

And so they had quarrelled about her lover. She, in her great consuming love, he, in his great consuming hatred.

Once she had brought Dorian into that room, and when he knew, they had quarrelled terribly.

"You polluted this room with him!" he fumed, impotent in his desire to strike her.

"You're jealous! You're jealous!" she screamed back at him. "You're jealous of his beauty!"

And he had laughed at her in unutterable scorn.

And they had not spoken for months.

And then one day it had happened. What her brother always said would. And what was so bitter to her was that it must follow the days of her greatest happiness. She and her lover had spent a week-end in the country. She had slept with him. It had been happiness unbelievable.

And then came the letter. And she saw him no more. And her brother discovered her liaison and he was fury personified at it. And he slapped her from the window to the bed, cruelly, yet mad that she who he so loved should be degraded by one he had always hated.

And then he always began coming in late. And he did no work But she was engulfed in her own boundless unhappiness and didn't notice. But slowly she realised he was drinking himself to ruin, and wandering the streets till the early hours of morning. Sometimes even, he left home for long spells.

And one day they got news that her Dorian Grey was back in town. And a strange look leapt in his eyes. And then she knew. Knew that the long long hours of search and sordidness he had gone through were at last rewarded. And he jumped up and was gone. And she knew he had gone to kill.

And even now, if she could she would save her lover. But she could do nothing.

The affair created a sensation. They were searching for her brother somehow they had discovered the indentity of the killer. But her brother had disappeared.

And now, after seven long years of grief and unhappiness and sorrow and pain, she sat here by the window looking out into the young night Her child had been stillborn. She had had neither sight nor world of him since the day he had leapt up and gone, when she knew he had gone to kill.

Where was he now? Dead probably in some distant land. They'd never found him.

Oh God, "nor all thy Tears wash out a word of it..."

There was a soft knock at the door. She looked at it, but was too tired to get up. Who could want to see her now? Probably a tradesman.

"Open it," she said aloud.

The door opened, and in the electric glare that cut into the dark street outside, she saw an old man standing. He was ragged and had a beard. A beggar.

"What can I have for you," she said to him. "When I have nothing for myself?"

And she did not mean money.

"I know," he said quietly. But he stepped inside and shut the door behind him

And she jumped up in alarm, taking him for a thief, and cried: "Go away at once! I'll call the police!"

"Do you not know me?" he said softly, as he turned to her.

And she stared into his old face, and she was suspended madly in one unbelieving moment. And then she rushed to him.

"Oh David! David!" she fell on him weeping, weeping the life out of her.

For it was her brother who had returned.

And he put her down on the bed and sank down too, supporting her in her tears.

"Oh David! David!" she sobbed. "It was so horrible, the tears!"

And he patted her gently. "Yes" "he said softly." It was so horrible, the years."

And in his voice she felt the suffering and the pain he too had undergone.

"But you will not go away now," she sobbed, holding him in a tearful embrace, "You will not go away."

And he gently unclasped her embrace, and he went to the table. And she looked up and eyed him wondering. For he had picked up the book.

"You will not go away?" she said again, low, in a voice that had gone dry. And the statement had become a question.

"I could not stay with you now," he said quietly, not looking at her, "They would find out."

"But, but we'll go away, we'll ...we'll do anything anything! Only, don't go away now!"

And he looked up at her and he spoke quietly.

"What has been done cannot be redone," he said, "You have suffered. I know. But do you not see it was inevitable? Think. Remember how much I tried to help you then. You didn't listen. Oh, I'm not blaming you. It is so late for that now. Only I want you to realise how little good one human being can be to another on earth."

And the emotions that struggled in her face while he spoke gave way, and she was lost in a storm of tears.

"No! No! Not now! Not after so much! So much! You can't go now!"

And he waited for her till her tears subsided. Then, her eyes upon him with horrible appeal, she saw him flick open the cover of the book. And then she heard his voice come softly through the daze around her.

"The Moving Finger writes, and, having writ,
Moves on: nor all thy Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all thy Tears wash out a word of it."

And the finality of it filled her with hopelessness. And she knew.

"You....sent that book?"

He nodded quietly as he put down the book.

"Oh...then 'you' must have painted those pictures!"

He nodded again, and she was by his side in a moment.

"Oh they're beautiful! Beautiful!" she said warmly, taking up the book and turning the pages. "And you did them all for me?"

But she could not keep the tears from her voice.

And he nodded again.

And as he moved to the door, she cried: "No! No please! Don't ever go!"

And the appeal was brimming her voice.

And he turned on her speaking quietly.

"No good can come if I stay. No! Don't contradict. Have you not learned yet that ultimately no happiness can be, save from within? I can do you no good For I will keep alive the tragedy of your youth. You will not forget—"

"I have never forgotten," she interrupted him imploringly, "You can do me no worse than already is. Don't go."

But he continued quietly. "Once I had thought of staying, but not now. The happiness of one does not depend on another. If anything, his sorrow does. Each one of us must work out his own destiny alone. There can be no altering that. No, we will go on to the end of our days, as we are, as we always were, alone."

And she flung herself on the floor at his feet in a storm of tears, kissing them.

And he took her up gently and put her on the bed.

And he looked at her shaking in bitter tears, and wild bitterness stung his heart, salt stung his eyes.

And with a knife-wrenching pain through his tortured being, he went to the door and opened it.

And the cool night air shivered in, kissing the body of the weeping woman....

"Jolly little chap, isn't he. Always laughs like fun when he sees me."

"Yes! I'm sure he has a keen sense of humour."

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It is said that General MacArthur came back to the Philippines, just as he promised he would, swept the islands with his military paw and tucked them away in his pocket and they were very little heard of after that.

The U. S. knew less of them than of Roumania or Korea. Not even in the days when they were enveloped by Japanese control or covered by the haze of battle-smoke, were they so successfully screened off from the eyes of world as after the "liberation" by MacArthur's air-tight censorship.

The Islands became General MacArthur's private sphere of influence. And while everybody got busy making a lot of hue and cry very rightly over the blackout of countries that slipped under the Red influence, the Philippines just faded out of the picture almost unnoticed. Thus when U. S. politicians got hot and bothered over Churchill's little tricks in Greece and Russia's in Austria and the Balkans, they conveniently shut their eyes to their own equally nefarious doings in the Philippines.

FREEDOM IN 1946?

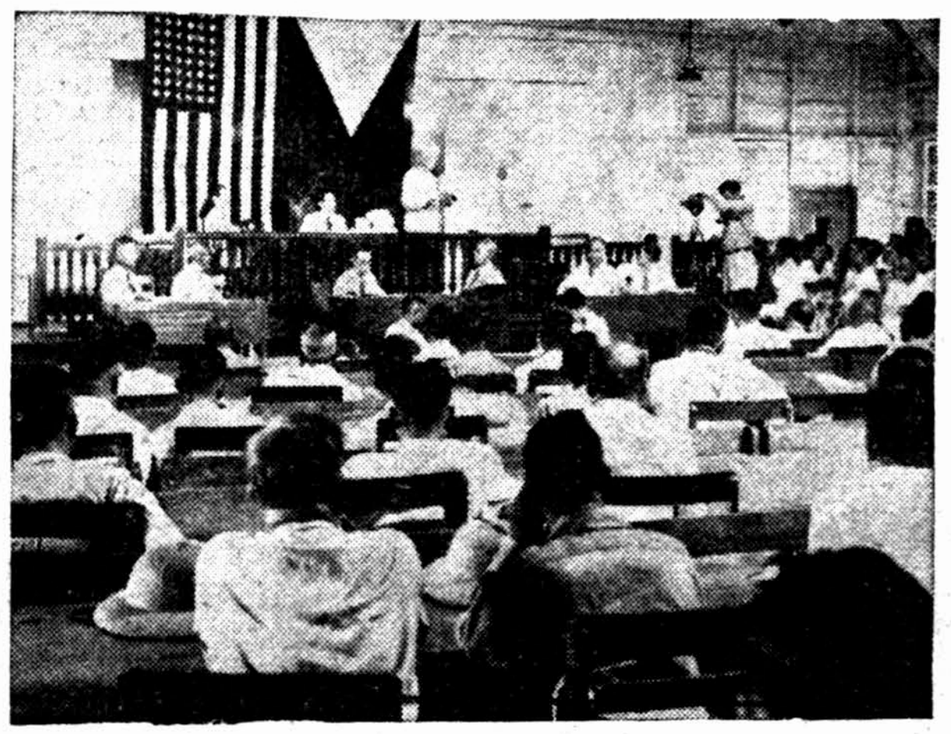
Independence has long been the same magic word to the Filipinos as ment for mobilising the communities. Besides this, there were other resistance groups sprang up and started operating. All these were in the front line at the invasion taking the offensive and capturing several towns and areas.

Once the American army occupied the island, the same sorry tale of Europe was repeated here. The guerilla leaders were arrested and flung into prisons where they still lie. The Guerilla bands were rapidly disarmed. The tough fighting men who had been elected to offices in local Government were repressed, and replaced arbitrarily by the old interests, professional politicians, clerical fascists and the like.

The ruthless liquidation of the Left by the Americans in their own back-yard in the Pacific is no whit less than the iron-rule of the British in their Mediterranean front yard of Greece, and for reasons not so very different

BIG LANDED INTERESTS

The world has been told of the safe restoration of the great patriot, Sergio Osmena, and the busy world and the busier Americans have hailed it as a sign that all is well with those



Sergio Osmena (standing on dais) President of the Philippines addresses a joint session of the Philippines Commonwealth Congress, June 10, 1945 first meeting of the legislative body since the Japanese invasion in 1941. Fighting in Manila ended February 25, 1945.

All Is Not Well With The Philippines

By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Kamaladevi, who has studied the Philippines question at first hand, makes a scathing indictment of the present U. S. deal to that country—which was long ago promised freedom in 1946.

"The ruthless liquidation of the left by the Americans in their own backyard of the Pacific", says the author, "is no whit less than the iron-rule of the British in their Mediterranean front-yard of Greece, and for reasons not so very different".

to us Indians. Elections had always been fought and people come to power, on the crest of this issue. The world has already been told that in July 1946 the Philippines will become independent. This assurance was wrung out of America when the Far East was in the grip of allied defeat. Today however this rosy independence has taken on a grim hue for the earnest and passionate Filipinos.

One heard a lot in the American Press of the Makapili organisation, consisting of some 20,000 Filipinos who wore the Japanese uniforms or the blue-cotton outfits of their party and worked with the Japanese Army. They were actually the veterans of Bataan who had made a heroic stand against the Japanese, eventually fell into the enemy hands and ultimately went over to the opposite side. But not as much has been heard of the Left-Wing anti-fascists who led the admirable resistance movement both during the occupation as during the invasion.

LIQUIDATION OF LEFT

It grew mainly amongst the peasantry which has long been the militant segment of the Philippine population. It soon grew into an effective Military and Political organisation, an anti-Japanese army. The Japanese force specially sent to Central Zuzou to destroy it, failed, but the Filipino guerilla leader, Socialist Avisantos got killed. But the organisation continued under other leaders. It also had a civil department for mobilising the communities. Besides this, there were other resistance groups sprang up and started operating. All these were in the front line at the invasion taking the offensive and capturing several towns and areas.

Once the American army occupied the island, the same sorry tale of Europe was repeated here. The guerilla leaders were arrested and flung into prisons where they still lie. The Guerilla bands were rapidly disarmed. The tough fighting men who had been elected to offices in local Government were repressed, and replaced arbitrarily by the old interests, professional politicians, clerical fascists and the like.

The ruthless liquidation of the Left by the Americans in their own back-yard in the Pacific is no whit less than the iron-rule of the British in their Mediterranean front yard of Greece, and for reasons not so very different

BIG LANDED INTERESTS

The world has been told of the safe restoration of the great patriot, Sergio Osmena, and the busy world and the busier Americans have hailed it as a sign that all is well with those far-flung islands. But all is far from well. One must review its old political and economic background and the changes that have now come to the surface as the result of outside impacts. Philippine politics have always been dominated, as in all colonial and semi-colonial countries' by big landed interests

This element had been strongly enough entrenched to guarantee the loyal support of the dependent masses to continue in their positions of vantage. But a new and significant factor entered the Philippine body politic during the upheaval generated by the war. The resistance movement with its roots right in the soil, the heart of peasantry, brought politics very near and gave them a reality they had never carried before, breaking up the traditional pattern of life. Under this new pressure, vital economic and political changes are inevitable.

Already some of the guerilla bands, wherever they formed administrative committees, had seized land from the big gentry, for the purpose of redistribution. In the face of this it is not surprising that Filipino, Spanish and American reactionaries should have collaborated in suppressing the Resistance forces, why they were keen on the continuation of the American Military Government, and why in turn the American authorities also installed several of the collaborationists.

FOGGY DISTINCTION

For the masses independence holds out the hope of being freed from the political and economic domination of the landlords, whereas foreign intervention will mean the bolstering up of that hated oppressor. Today more than ever that issue is getting crystallised, while the distinction between collaborationists and resistors has got definitely confused and foggy. Most of the collaborationists insist that the late President Quezon had given them "carte blanche" when he had asked some of the Filipino officials to remain behind in office to aid the people.

It has even been hinted that Quezon had come to some sort of an understanding with the Japanese Government during his visit to Tokyo before the outbreak of World War II. Be that as it may, many of the officials and industrialists had made hay while the Nippon sun shone over these islands, and they still continue to remain where they were and in enjoyment of their possessions, while those who led the guerilla bands languish in prison. They did not fight because they loved America and wished to side with them, but because they loved their homeland and were ready to gamble for a decent economic chance and greater political freedom than they had had hitherto under a one-party rule.

CLOSE TIES

The upper classes very apprehensive of this socialist unrest, have even while giving lip sympathy to the Independence slogan, been in reality hoping to maintain the old economic relationship with the U.S.A., since these bonds had been so favourable to them. For Philippine economy for the past 40 years or more been closely tied to the American, and Philippine sugar, cocoanut oil, hemp, lumber etc. were allowed in duty free. If the Island's economy is to be rehabilitated, at least for the transitional period, the old exemptions might have to continue.

But it must not be forgotten that it was the existence of these very exemptions that hastened her day of independence, as the large sugar and oil interests of the American mainland wanted to be rid of these cheap imports that Philippines could always claim to send in without duty while she remained an American possession. So the only obvious way to stop this competition seemed to be by ridding America of the Islands themselves. These powerful interests through their effective lobbies, had succeeded in manouvering the Congress into promising the Islands their freedom in 1946.

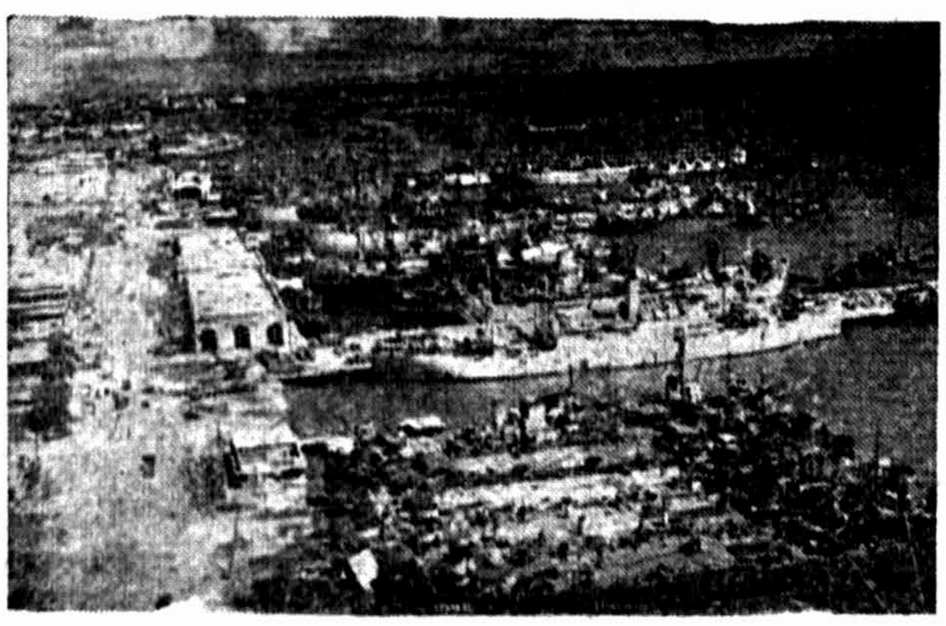
It is extremely doubtful if they will ever give any latitude for courting such competition again. A good part of American industry and business was in American hands, most of which has been destroyed, such as for instance, mining. It hardly seems likely that Americans will renew their capital investments with the prospect of an independent regime.

HEAVY DAMAGE

Manila, the heart of that archipelago of more than 7000 islands, is today more than 70% in ruins. The island industries have been wiped out. Sugar which was the premier, is practically eliminated, as the Japanese converted the cane-fields into grain and vegetable lands. So also with the cocoanut groves. The sugar refineries as well as the oil-pressers have been razed, the machinery ruined. It will take a few years to restore to anywhere near the pre-war condition. As for the hemp industry, which was almost entirely in Japanese hands, is completely laid waste.

Under these circumstances, political independence has to go hand in hand with long-range economic planning. For in the 11 years since the Act of Independence nothing has been done to pave the way for it by changing the old feudal plantation system which is so completely dependent on the American market, toward a diversified economy that can ultimately stand on its own

(Continued on Page 22)



This is an airview of the harbour area of Manila, capital of the Philippines, as it appeared in the Summer of 1945. Before the capital was liberated on Feb. 23, 1945 the Japanese had razed large parts of the city and damaged its port facilities. However, even before Manila was cleared of the enemy, U. S. Army engineers and U.S. Navy Seabees (construction battalions) moved in to repair the extensive destruction. By July, 1945, all of Manila's pre-war piers had been cleared of rubble and repaired, and new ones had been built. An average of 50 ships anchored in Manila Harbour, excluding the slim warships of the U. S. Seventh Fleet which stood guard over the newly-liberated Philippine waters. More than 20 American Liberty Ships daily discharged at Manila's piers vast quantities of supplies and equipment which were amassed in the area as the tempo of the war against Japan rose hour by hour.

A Visit To Vanasthali–Where Women Rule

By 'Shubha'

Within the short period of a decade Vanasthali (near Jaipur) has become an ideal educational institution. It trains women not only to be good wives and good mothers but also good patriots.

Nehru was so impressed by his visit to the institution that he expressed a desire to be a little girl so as to be able to study at Vanasthali!

About forty miles outside of Jaipur in a dry and dusty village—a village not different from millions of others in India, exists one of the most ideal and also one of the least-known institutions of modern India.

More people have heard of Wellesley and Vassar than of Vanasthali and yet in the shaping of the India of the future—a free, independent, and united India—and in the rebuilding of our life—especially of our village life—it is the women of Vanasthali who will play a major part.

These women face the most urgent and practical problems of our social life squarely and boldly, as they are not compelled to spend a number of years on an academic curriculum for which they have no taste, nor are they expected to acquire the accomplishments considered 'indispensable' for the 'cultured' life of our cities. And yet they acquire a sounder knowledge of the world and a more "all-round' education than that imparted by our first-class Universities.

NEHRU'S TRIBUTE

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Vanasthali last October, he was so impressed with the progress of the Institution, that he expressed a desire to become a little girl to be able to study at Vanasthali. And that is the highest tribute that any one could have paid to Vanasthali. For even a normal man to express the desire to become a woman is considered 'queer' enough. But when a man of Panditji's stature boldly declares that he desires to be a girl, all tongues are silenced; for, in this case, it cannot certainly be the abnormality of the man's mind, but the extra-ordinary character of the institution that evokes such praise!

And Panditji is not alone! Almost every one who visits Vanasthali is amazed as to how in such a short time (it was started in 1935), faced with so many handicaps and lack of materia! amenities, Vanasthali has grown into such a strong and progressive institution. For if institutions can be said to possess character. Vanasthali certainly displays a strength of character and a firm faith, which individuals and organisations might well envy and emulate.

FAITH IN IDEALS

The ideal of Vanasthali is to build up a strong and self-sufficient womanhood by means of a simple life—a life 'close to Nature.' It was the same ideal that guided our 'rishis' in their forest—hermitages and that inspired India's great Poet to establish his 'World University' at the 'Abode of Peace.' But whereas the Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan emphasises the beauty and the spontaneity of the simple life in artistic expression, Vanasthali emphasises the austerity and the vigour of the simple life.

No one who visits Santiniketan comes away without being impressed by the beauty of the physical surroundings and the grace, charm and simplicity of the way of life practised there. One would be very much disappointed if one expected any such thing in Vanasthali And yet—there is a deeper, more fundamental beauty there: the beauty of unshakable faith in an ideal—the spontaneous urge for the sake of that faith to 'scorn delights and live laborious days.'

The establishment of the Vanasthali Vidyapith is based on a tragedy, a tragedy which might well become a legend to future generations. It is dedicated to the memory of Shantabai,—who died at the early age of 12½ years, and who was the brilliant daughter of Sri Hiralal Sastri (the Founder), and Srimati Ratandevi Sastri, the present Principal. So promising had been Shantabai's short-lived career, that her father had decided to train her up to dedicate her life to the service of Indian womanhood.

THE CURRICULUM

But Fate willed otherwise and what was going to be the goal of a single life, became the life-faith of many such eager and idealistic young lives. Starting with six girls, Vanasthali Vidyapith to-day boasts of nearly 300 students, from each and every corner of India, and all living together like one big family, without distinction of caste, creed or colour.

The curriculum at Vanasthali includes, besides the subjects taught in average schools, (1) Physical Education:—horse-riding, swimming, cycling, fencing, lathi-drill, volley-ball, basket-ball etc., (2) Domestic, where cooking, sewing, embroidery, spinning, weaving as well as the efficient management of a household are taught; (3) the Fine Arts—including Drawing, Painting, and Music; (4) the Knowledge of Books; (5) Moral Training.

Education is being provided from the Primary School classes, right upto the B.A. and now M.A. classes; for the latter, the Vanasthali Vidyapith is affiliated to the Agra University. The medium of instruction for all classes is Hindi. Besides an efficient staff well-versed in the methods of teaching both children and grown-ups and those who specialise in the various departments of arts, handicrafts and science, Vanasthali is provided with but still has need of more doctors, nurses, Vaids, specialists in modern methods of agriculture, and dairy-management

MODEST EXPENSES

In addition to having a good library, Vanasthali possesses dispensaries for allopathic as well as Ayurvedic treatment, a hospital, a dairy, a post-office, and a Khadi Mandir, all named after great national figures like Kasturba Gandhi, Mahadev Desai and Jamnalal Lajaj. Over and above the set curriculum, girls take a lively interest in national and international affairs and hold debates and discussions to express their views. Musical concerts and the staging of dramas are also an attractive feature of life in Vanasthali.

All the 'houses' in Vanasthali are 'kaccha' huts, which are habitable throughout the year, though in the rainy season, they create a lot of inconvenience and difficulties to their occupants. None of the new structures now being built is 'kaccha'. As life in Vanasthali is very simple, the average monthly expenses (including tuition, board and lodging) do not far exceed Rs. 25 per student; provision is made for scholarships for those unable to afford the regular fees. No member of the staff is paid a salary exceeding Rs. 100.

Many of the visitors to Vanasthali have wondered why only girls are singled out to take advantage of the unique educational facilities provided in Vanasthali, and why boys are not given the same opportunities. The answer might well be "Let the girls have it—for a change." But there already are fifteen boys under the age of ten, who are attending the school as day-scholars and arrangements are being made to provide them with a separate hostel.

TRAINING PATRIOTS

In conclusion, one can do no better than end in the words of Srimati Ratandevi Sastri:—"We train up women who are not merely good wives and mothers, but also good patriots; women who realise that they are India's daughters and who are ready to give their all for the service of India; women who are prepared to give up the old and embrace the new when necessary, but who at the same time remember that they are the children of the India that has taught much to the world in the fields of morals, culture and civilization.

In this machine age, we would not want Indians to be afraid of the machine, but to prove that the machine is made for man and not man for the machine. We can achieve all this if we are free—we shall achieve it and we shall be free." That is the spirit of Vanasthali—the goal of building up a strong and fearless womanhood in a free and united India.

Within the short period of a decade Vanasthali (near Jaipur) has become an ideal educational institution. It trains women not only to be good wives and good mothers but also good patriots.

Nehru was so impressed by his visit to the institution that he expressed a desire to be a little girl so as to be able to study at Vanasthali!

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SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR THE GIFTED

One of the problems facing educators is the best method of developing the full capabilities of the intellectually superior child. If no outlet is given to his special abilities, his boredom with the prescribed course may lead him to laziness and even into mischief.

The gifted child is characterized by greater curiosity and initiative, keener observation, greater and more impartial self-criticism and the ability to concentrate longer on a given subject without lagging of interest.

Some educators believe that gifted children—who constitute democracy's greatest wealth, for from them often comes a very large proportion of the leaders of the next generation—should merely be speeded through school by skipping one or more grades in promotion or through "enrichment" by extra-curricular work. Others feel that these special talents demand special classes where the gifted child's intellect will sharpen and develop more fully through competing with his peers.

Such an opportunity for development of unusual talents is provided by the Hunter College Elementary School in New York. The school is part of Hunter College, a public higher educational institution and is the only elementary school in the city under the jurisdiction of the Board of Higher Education A seven-year programme was instituted in 1941 as an experiment to provide the special opportunities at the earliest possible stage for children of unusual intellectual abilities.

Applicants are admitted to the school on the basis of intelligence test grades and all the pupils rank mentally above the majority of children of their ages.

They are provided with a curriculum based on their special interests. The essence of the programme is not acceleration but enabling the children to derive the maximum benefit from their studies. This is achieved by employing the most advanced and progressive methods of teaching Motion pictures, radio-photographs and simple scientific equipment are used to augment the classroom work in the usual school subjects like arithmetic, history, geography, languages, etc

Special opportunities for independent thinking and creative work are provided and the children are encouraged to develop their individual talents. However, they enter special courses on a voluntary basis.

Today Hunter College Elementary School has 550 children on the rolls ranging from the age of three to 11. The students pay no tuition or other fees and when they complete the course they are ready to enter the seventh grade in any school, either public or private.

(Above) A class of eight-year-olds presents an original interpretation of a Chinese play.

(Left) A group of boys and their teachers play the musical instruments of their choice. Even those youngsters who are not outstandingly talented are encouraged to express whatever feeling they have for music.

(Left) Small boys handle full sized carpenter tools, to make wooden articles.

(Below) The curriculum includes all academic subjects and the children receive regular class room instruction.

(Below) During their midday rest hour the nursery school students lie on folding cots for a short nap.

'INDIA STRIKES'

A Film That Every Indian Ought To See

(From Our London Correspondent)

War pictures are generally known to be propaganda pictures made by people who think only in terms of putting themselves in the right at the expense of others. Naturally I am disinclined to see them

But on the advice of Mr. William Cove, Labour M.P., I went and saw with him at a private showing "India Strikes", a documentary film that has been made in Britain by one of the oldest British film producing concerns, the Butcher Film Productions Limited

At the end of forty-five minutes, the film appropriately concludes with the commentator reminding us "this is young India(we see an Indian V.C.) who like millions of other Indians is going to carve the destiny of his country," I went and congratulated Mr Bishu Sen, the young Indian from Dacca, who has produced it. I called on Mr. F W. Baker, the managing director of the Butcher Film Company, for conceiving the idea of presenting a true picture of modern India without tinge of imperialistic propaganda.

EDUCATIVE PICTURE

This documentary covers many aspects of Indian life. Of course, as should be expected, it emphasises "Martial India", composed of practically all Indian races. But it destroys the myth that martial India belongs to one or two parts of India. This is not done at the expense of other aspects of Indian life. For, we see the peasants of India toiling in their villages, we have a panoramic view of Industrial India, the holy cities of Benares and Gaya, the Nationalist India as personified by Mahatma Gandhi

Although India has been acclaimed as the "brightest jewel in the British Crown", and has been part of the British Empire for two hundred years, she is still, to the mass of Britishers, a dark, inscrutable subcontinent, inhabited by millions of strange, dark people with habits, customs and religions that in their sum-total give the impression of a land inhabited by inferior races This documentary picture will do much to dissipate the ignorance, and even racial prejudice, which are all too common in the British attitude towards India. It is, first and foremost, an educative picture, and having regard to the importance of India in the affairs of the modern world, is both timely and essentially an effective medium of public enlightenment. It will do a much needed work in making the British peoples and for that matter, the Americans and other Europeans, understand the Indian people.

DESERVED TRIBUTES

The picture deals in a most entrancing manner with India's contribution to the war effort of the Allies. And the war effort is not confined to the actual fighting. We have interesting glimpses of the new industrial India that is slowly, but painfully emerging from the fires of war. I will probably come as a shock—a necessary process—to many people that a Nation which they have regarded as primitive, hide-bound by obsolete customs, divided by religious differences, fights together, works together and plays together.

Here we see in a series of excellent shots that the ordinary Indian is an effective soldier in modern mechanised warfare. The intelligent adaptability of the Indian soldier in all sorts of unexpected and difficult circumstances, and in many climes, is displayed in scene after scene. The Indian soldier emerges as an intelligent, courageous and adaptable fighter. He does not lack in any of the modern qualities that make for survival in the modern world.

And the skill of the Indian fighter finds a parallel in the Indian worker. "India Strikes" shows him as being capable of exercising all the skill and technical ability essential for modern industrial production. In this sphere, as in the sphere of fighting, he is the equal of his White brother.

READY FOR FREEDOM

It must not be thought that the picture is a dull lesson on India's war effort. In fact it holds the attention from first to last. In its total composition it is well balanced and cohesive. It brings before us, as I said earlier, many aspects of Indian life. It confronts us with many ordinary human beings. To many in the West-India is remote, her people a mystery. This picture will bring India nearer to them, her people will be seen as of the common stock of mankind. We see an India that can fight; we see an India that can produce; we see an India that can play. The unity of India emerges plain for all to see. We see an India that is ready for the day of Independence.

Mr. Bishu Sen

"India Strikes" will be released shortly. Mr. Baker tells me that he does not look upon the picture as a commercial proposition. He will hand over all profits made out of the picture to a deserving Indian charity. Mr. Bishu Sen, the producer, will shortly proceed to India in connection with the showing of the film. I have advised him that it ought to be seen, before it is released, by our leaders. I have no doubt Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. N. M. Joshi will congratulate Mr. Sen and Mr. Baker for the excellent piece of job that they have done on behalf of India.

Those B.B.C. 'Howlers'

BUT MOST OF THEM ARE NOT THE B. B. C.'S FAULT

By Kenneth Ullyett

You can't expect the B.B.C. to be perfect. At one stage in the war's Stage One there was a staff total of 9,800 men and women on the payroll. They are all human beings, very hard worked and all liable to make mistakes

Some mistakes would be inexcusable if committed in the palatial studio headquarters of the various Broadcasting Houses throughout Britain, but since the war our programmes have been broadcast from a converted garage, a former church hall (Tommy Handley used it as a studio), two derelict mansions; spare office space below ground in London and various North Country cities had been converted into studios, and the staff arrangements had often to be conducted under great personal difficulty. So if the staff made bloomers on the radio, they must be excused. But as the programme audience has increased by such a huge margin, the smallest bloomer becomes magnified to an enormous error And don't forget, the B.B.C. gets blamed for all mistakes broadcast, the vast majority of which emanate from outside the studios

THE CURTIN EPISODE

A small report in the nine o'clock news recently stated that the late John Curtin, Commonwealth Premier, had gone to Perth for a holiday

"The B.B.C. is always too garrulous and is frequently ignorant," retorted Curtin "Its presumption in disclosing my whereabouts while I am engaged on essentially national work is no service to security. I know no coalition so useful to the enemy as a dull mind and voluble tongue"

Investigation soon showed that the "dull mind" and the "voluble tongue" belonged to an Australian news agency not to the B.B.C.

In war time listeners were naturally alarmed at incidents which previously would have passed with less comment.

Millions of people listening to Cardinal Hinsley broadcasting from Westminster Cathedral heard a woman's scream interrupt him—then silence. The broadcast had been switched off. Hundreds of people ran round to the Cathedral. They found crowd at every door, held in check by police. The Cardinal had observed "There can be no peace..." when a woman overwhelmed by religious emotion, jumped up and shouted: "Peace!" Two men lifted her from her pew and carried her out. The Cardinal went on with his address, unaware that the B.B.C. had cut him off

"It is now established that the incident had no political significance" broadcast Bruce Belfrage later in the News. But the B.B.C couldn't be blamed. The engineer at the controls obviously couldn't take the risk of this woman shouting again at the microphone

THE CUT IN

Listeners some time ago were started to hear a voice breaking in on the radio and gruffly demanding 'Hullo: Hullo: For sake, can't you hear?" Then silence

With the dreadful banned words ringing in their ears, listeners then heard the Kitchen Front announced without any reference to what had gone before

A technical fault at the control room," apologised the B.B.C later. There are more than 43,000 microphone lines at the B.B.C.'s main centre. It would be a miracle if on some rare occasions someone did not make a mistake.

HOW BLOOMERS CREEP IN

Even announcers can make bloomers, and get the human Monday morning feeling. One Monday at about 9-0 a.m. the announcer introduced a recording of an eye-witness account at an Anglo-Soviet meeting. There was silence then the voice of a Liberator pilot broke in, giving the thrilling account of his war adventures At the end of this, the announcer blandly explained: "That of course was a mistake." Again silence then a complete recording of a Sunday night talk by a Man in the Street! Once again the announcer regretted the mistake Silence.... then at last the promised eye-witness account was broadcast

It was just a slip-up in the studio," explained an official later. Hasty critics might blame a fuddle-headed announcer, but it must be remembered that every major B.B.C. programme is recorded, either on disc, tape or film There are many thousands of these records—hundreds of thousands of gramophone records and many miles of steel tape Every record is titled and indexed, but as the whole store-house is about two thirds as big as the world famous British Museum file of newspapers and books, it would be humanly impossible to avoid the rare error

Even a mistake with records need not be the announcer's mistake. During a General Forces programme an announcer switched on and said that the next record would be "There'll Never be Another You." But the record actually played was "Praying for the Old Folks." He apologised and said that the correct record would be broadcast at the end of the programme. But when the time came, listeners again heard 'Praying for the Old Folks." So there wasn't "Another You!"

The announcer cut in and apologised: "This record seems to have the same tune on both sides." It was a cult in a million, but listeners who did not know the facts would blame the announcer, and the B.B.C.

SURE! CUT IT OFF!

"This is only a religious talk. Cut it off ..." began Father J. C. Heenan, broadcasting in the Forces programme the other day. And immediately he was cut off—because of a technical fault This was remedied and he resumed his talk, but again he was interrupted-because his time was up Dance music followed.

Father Heenan told me afterwards: "I'm not grumbling, and it was only right the dance-music should begin on time."

The biggest bloomers never get broadcast The Brains Trust is always broadcast from a record. On one famous occasion a Brains-Truster, about half-way through a session, made a frightful howler through a tongue-twisting word producing a result far too shocking to broadcast It was not his fault; he was just nervous But the whole session had to be run through again before the programme could be put on the air

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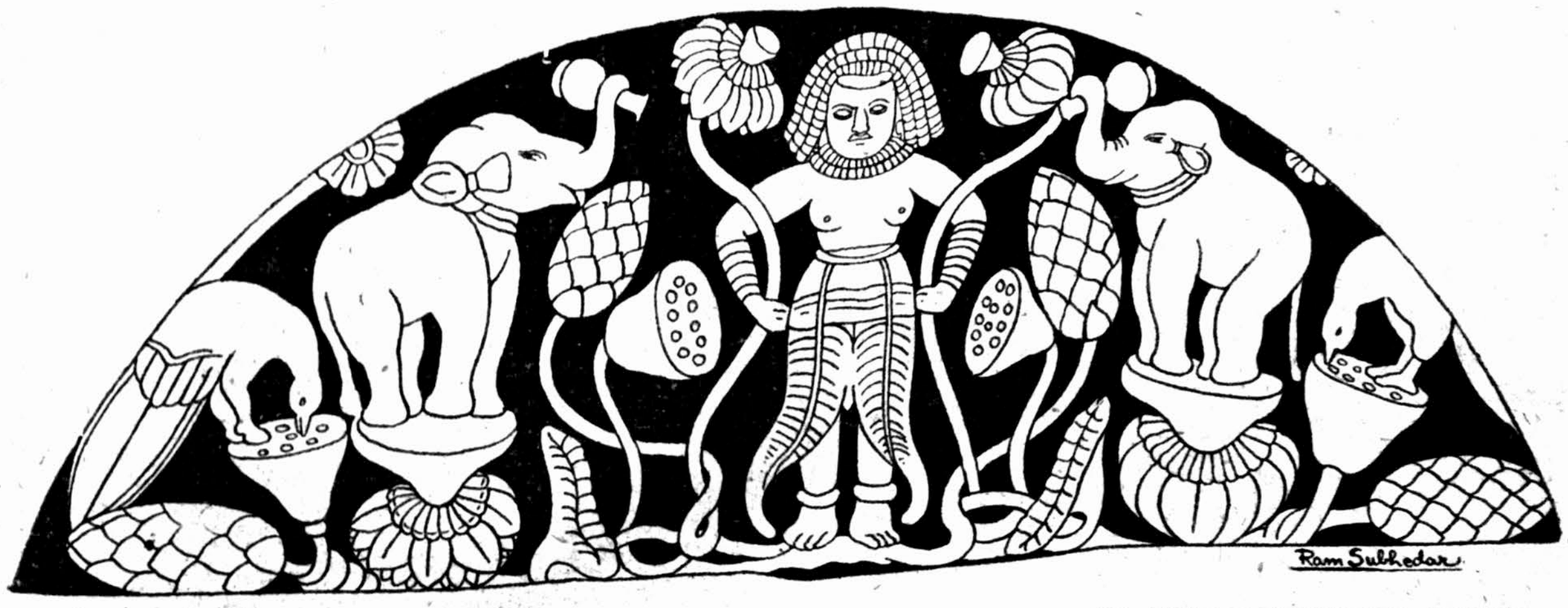
"Mummy", said little Brian, "Tommy doesn't know how to swim because his mummy won't let him go near the water"

"Well, Tommy is a very good little boy"

"Yes", answered Brian thoughtfully; 'and he'll go to Heaven the first time he falls in".



Ram Sukhedar

(ANANT GUMPHA-UDAYAGIRI, ORISSA)

Abhisheka Of Sri Lakshmi—Tympanum Of A Doorway

'EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART'

Unique Display Of India's Cultural Heritage

By D. G. VYAS

A bust of Yaksi
(Kushan Period)
Provincial Museum Lucknow

The most remarkable figure of Saraswati in the Provincial Museum is that of a standing attendant of the colosal basalt image of Vishnu. Except his left hand holding a conch resting on the head of Saraswati, the image of the main divinity is lost. The present fragment measuring three feet was recovered from the District Judge's compound at Gorakhpur.

Saraswati stands in Tribhanga.

Unknown in the recent cultural history of India will be the scope, magnitude and educational and cultural possibilities of the "Exhibition of Indian Art" which will be inaugurated at the convocation hall of the University of Bombay on Friday December 14.

It is sponsored by the Vikram Bimillennium Celebrations Committee of the Bombay Field Club. Monarch Vikramaditya is known to have been a great patron of fine arts. The exhibition is, therefore, appropriately styled as the "Vikram Exhibition of Indian culture as intended to be an artistic form of homage to him.

OBJECT AND SCOPE

The Committee has taken two years for and invested a big amount in the preparations for the exhibition and has planned it on a comprehensive scale. Much is written about art in ancient India, but reading does not present to the eye a clear impression. Examples of Indian art are scattered all over the world in museums and private collections but they also cannot present a complete picture.

The Aim of the Vikram Committee in organising such a display is to portray the Artistic history of the country in a connected link. The exhibits which are now in the possession of the Exhibition Committee are of high order. They will spotlight, through the Vista of over two thousand years, the Glory that was Ind"—the glory which is still reflected in paint and stone. They will also point out how India had radiated her cultural influences to the countries far beyond her present Geographical frontier.

The experts, whose co-operation the Committee has secured, have selected several masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture; and the Committee has made to order copies and replicas of these which are outstanding among them or which were never exhibited anywhere so far. By way of the elucidation of the point should be cited the Ajanta—Frescoes whose copies are easily available, but the committee has ordered out fresh ones of some of them.

Since the exhibition is designed to present the artistic history of India in an unbroken link, the committee has secured the other necessary material from some of the leading museums in British India, the archæological departments of states and private collections. Gaps will be filled with sketches and a few photographs.

What Bombay will see in the exhibition will include some examples of Indian art which were known to a few and also parts of the collections of museums states and private sources from all over India. **Bombay should, therefore, congratulate itself on having been the venue of such a unique exhibition.**

PAINTING—MURALS AND MINIATURES.

The exhibition will have various sections such as painting, sculpture, architecture, sketches depicting ancient fashions of costumes, ornaments, coiffure etc, palæography, numismatics, artistic handicrafts and astronomical instruments. The exhibits, it is understood, will be arranged in a chronological order and will, thus, enable the visitor to trace the continuity and trends of Indian art through the successive ages.

The art of painting had touched dizzy heights in ancient India. The mural was its popular medium. The Ajanta—Frescoes, which have survived the ravages of time, are masterpieces of mural art. The Committee stands first in getting reproductions of murals from a couple of new places. Beginning with Ajanta the painting section will present copies of the best murals executed as recently as the nineteenth century. These copies will also include a few of the murals of Ceylon and of those discovered in Central Asia.

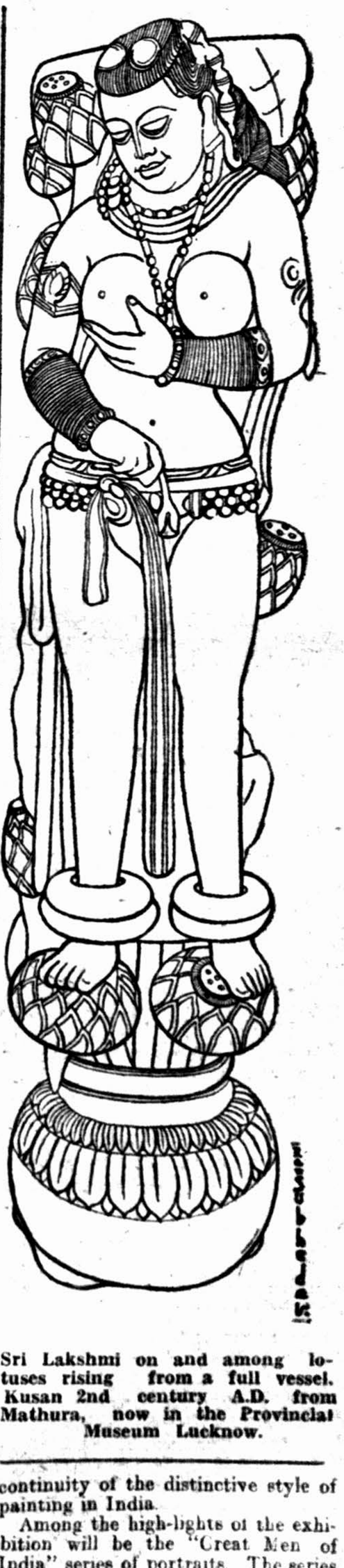
The murals will demonstrate the originality and characteristics of the style of painting in India. They will show how line and colour alone can produce beautiful forms and can lay accent on emotional expressions. They will, further, reveal the sense of composition and design developed, in a high degree, by the ancient artists and their versatility in handling any subject with equal alacrity and success.

"GREAT MEN OF INDIA"

The miniatures and manuscript illuminations will represent the various mediaeval schools of painting with their select examples. As regards the illuminations the Jain manuscripts have yielded a rich harvest. A few fine examples have been selected, enlarged and reproduced in their original colours. They will probably be exhibited for the first time since they were painted for the manuscripts. Miniatures and illuminations will again show the continuity of the distinctive style of painting in India.

Among the high-lights of the exhibition will be the "Great Men of India" series of portraits. The series is the first of its type ever painted in or outside India. It starts from the earliest period and ends with the present age. The celebrities selected are those who have made some original contribution to the Indian culture in its varied aspects and about whom authentic material for portraiture is available. Here the visitor will see kings and ministers,

(Continued On Page 23



Sri Lakshmi on and among lotuses rising from a full vessel. Kusan 2nd century A.D. from Mathura, now in the Provincial Museum Lucknow.

I do not belong to the class of writers who are born, not made.

I claim to be a writer in a changing world; one who is being made continually by the fluid forces which are running around us and about us. They are inescapable.

Our Ivory Tower which was once securely standing undisturbed under a sky of sapphire or topaz, wooed by delicatest clouds of evening, kissed by the roseate mouth of the dawn, is now exposed to harsh winds that blow through its windows, to storm-clouds which threaten every moment to tear the spaces into shreds, and to the constant bomb-burst and gun-fire of the enemies of life who are prowling about here. there and everywhere.

These burning forces are reducing our old preconceptions into ashes; they are shattering the world into bits and turning our old ideas upside down. The Ivory Tower is bombed, whether we believe it or not We have been forced to come out into the open, on the naked streets, in the open fields where there is no harvest, for it is cornered by hoarders, where only vultures wheeling

Our Ivory Tower Is Bombed....

about overhead cast great big ugly shadows representative of death and dissolution.

BETTER LIFE TO COME

No more does it suit the writer now to talk of beauty with so much ugliness about him; unless it be of course, of a beauty to come after a great struggle which is to be gone through, and towards which his words and utterances inspire the broken people who depend on the writer among others, for inspiration and courage and an unfailing optimism.

Beauty exists everywhere, for the world is essentially beautiful; but man's greed and lust, man's self-aggrandisement and cunning tyrannies have used beauty as a screen to hide from our doped ken the wretchedness and the frustrations behind it. Behind the yellow light of day there are eyes which have wept all night, black marketeers leering and gloating over the sucecss they achieved, monstrous-hearted men enjoying themselves over a heap of ever increasing corpses! All this is obviously coming in the way of believing in life; man is becoming so frustrated that now he only believes in wrong and in sadness, and is convinced that the world is coming to an end.

But this is not so. It is for us writers to survive the sudden cataclysmic shaking that we have received, for us to make others sure of a better life to come, provided we do not base our message on mere utterance drawn through experience from our vocabulary, which is a second habit, but utterance based on a logical understanding of the present-day world and the forces that are destined, without a doubt, to revivify life and smash up a whole cruel system made by men which has made it possible for the few top-

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

What is the role of the writer and the artist in the modern world? Can be refuse to ignore the hard reality of life around him and shut himself in his ivory tower?

dogs to feed on the hearts and the minds and the bodies of men, women and children.

POLITICAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The writer, once an apparently, private individual suddenly comes out into the open espousing a burning cause, and himself stands as a burning force before the world, a sort of saviour, a man with a message, a mighty and noteworthy champion of freedom and justice, and this time not "an unacknowledged legislator of the world." In short, he becomes political, and hence, progressive. No political in the sense of small national squabblings which sometimes take the unaesthetic form of forged letters to manoeuvre a minor political defeat or victory. But political in the large and only sense of the term, a creative power leading the soul of the people away from death and degradation, inequality and slavery.

This is the inevitable role of the future artist, be he writer, painter, sculptor, singer, dancer. That has always been his natural role, whether he knew it or not; but today he cannot help playing the role with an ardent and clear-cut consciousness.

If the artist does not fulfil it, he soon becomes a back-number and is accounted a member of Oblivion. He perishes beyond a doubt; we see this so clearly defined in our own country; the brilliant names of yesterday in the world of art are today hardly ever heard of. While, vice versa, those of whom the world had ever hardly heard and even drawn from a stratum of society which is considered incapable of artistic creation, suddenly emerge from insignificance as writers and artists of significance

WRONG NOTIONS

A young Mahratta worker, produces a splendid "pavada" on Stalingrad; a young peasant in Bengal comes out with a stunning "kirtan" on the Kayyur Hangings. While numbers of peasants and workers everywhere have begun to write plays and songs, promising contributions towards our future art and literature. It is purely because they ally themselves with a cause which is dear to their hearts, the cause of humanity. They are progressive artists because they recreate through their own expression, the old broken world into a world of joy and courage.

But most prejudiced people have somehow fooled themselves into believing that progressive writing limits itself and must limit itself to certain set image and response; as, for instance, steel and bullet, brick mortar and blood. That there is no room in progressive literature for sunsets and roses and love and women's eyes. This is a gross misunderstanding. In Russia where revolutions have been ripe and grim battles fought against blood-thirsty Fascism, there still has been a place for human emotions, love and the bearing of children, for an intense love to bear children and dream of their growth into culture and uttermost beauty.

Their plays and their poems and their stories have sweeps of human emotion and are not all blood and thunder. Simonov's poem "I WILL WAIT FOR YOU" which has come through during the last war, is perhaps one of the finest lovelyrics the world has produced.

NEW FORMS AND WAYS

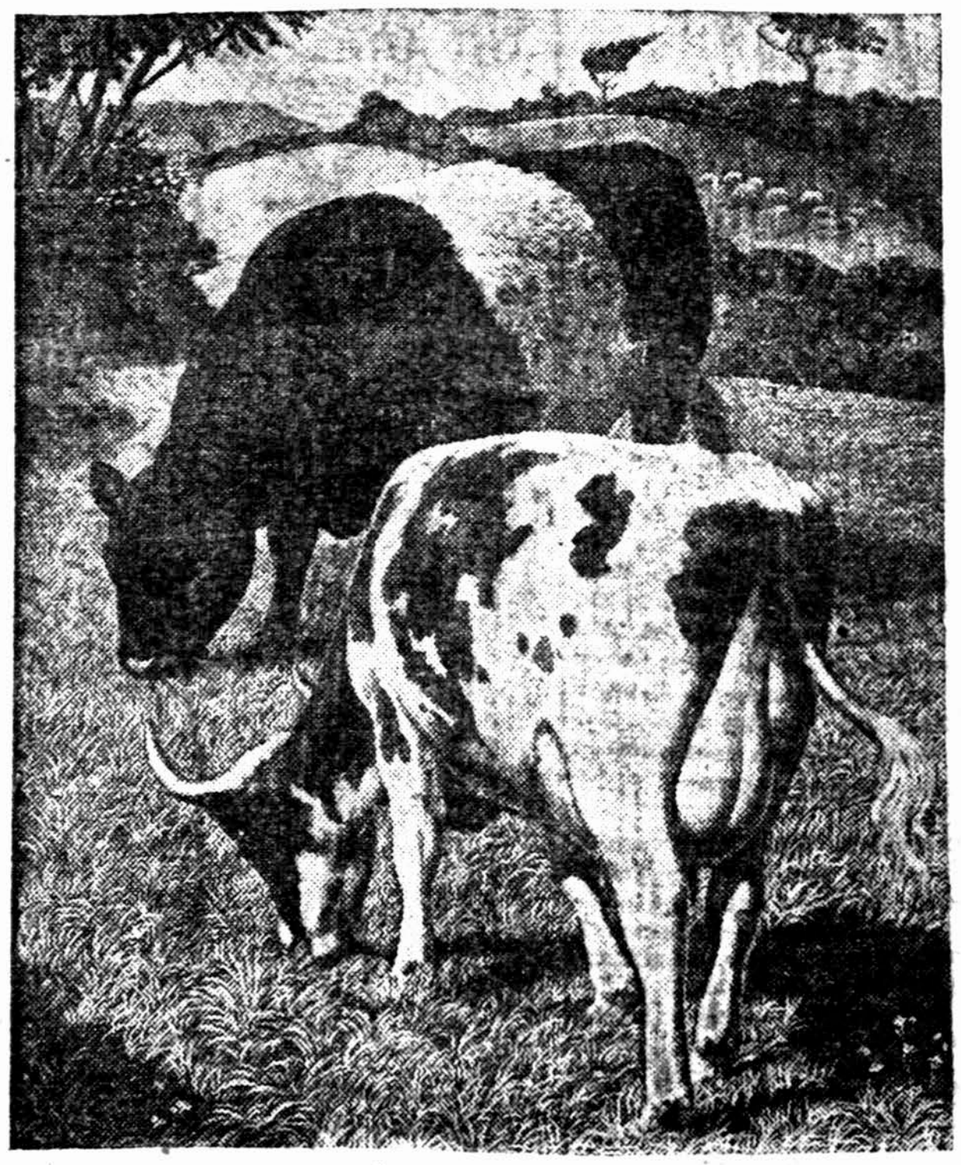
But, all said and done, steel too is a beautiful subject. It is as beautiful as lotus or bird. It is hard in the sunlight, but grows liquid in the light of the moon or when it is melted into femininity by the green and red signal lamps of Railway Stations. There is no hard and fast rules about creation. Man does not change, conditions change, and with them symbols and hints and old contents change. A newness forces upon the artist. His discontent works itself into new forms and patterns and leads him on ever new paths of experimentation. The main thing about progressive writing is the newness of its content, the freshness of its imagery.

In a period such as ours, a period of scars and tortures and wars, famines, epidemics and nakedness, the purely fictitious antagonism between art and propaganda seems not only purely academic, but also utterly stupid. At a time when the whole world is in a flux, when life is facing huge cataclysms, when old values are being rudely shocked and shaken by new ones, so uncomfortable for those who are addicts still of old fetishes:—when, in short the change is so sudden, so swift and dynamic, it is but natural that the authentic artist, high water mark of sensitiveness, should be discontented and search out new forms and ways of expression and life.

Wagner, one of Germany's greatest musicians, once said:

"Whoever tries to get away from the political fools himself" which, coming as does from one of the world's greatest artists, is both refreshing and instructive, and should be remembered by us all, writers and artists who are out to play a role and do our bit in the struggle which is there and the struggle to come.

"ALL FLESH IS GRASS"



THOUGH the green and fertile island of Britain produces the best grass in the world, grass is a crop which does not grow there in winter. Thanks largely to the chemist, the problem of winter feeding in Britain has been solved. There is a parallel to this in the dry months in India, and the methods adopted by the British chemist have a useful application in this country. A century of research is embodied in the simple tables which enable the British Farmer to give correctly balanced rations to each kind, class and age of beast. The chemist has shown how to use industrial by-products for stock feeding. It was on these largely imported foods that British farmers depended, before the war compelled them to support their stock on what they could grow — no mean problem when nearly half their grassland is ploughed to grow food for Man. But the emergency did not catch the chemist unprepared. Already in 1935 the co-operation of the British chemical and engineering industries had shown the world how the high food value of summer grass could be preserved for winter by drying it in a machine under control, instead of leaving it to dry into hay in the course of Nature. The British chemist proved how similar results could be achieved by ensiling grass with molasses. To many dairy farmers grass drying and silage have spelt salvation these past five years. The Chemist has also found a means of turning straw into a useful food for cattle and sheep. The process is simple. The straw is first steeped in a weak solution of caustic soda, and then washed. The pulp which results is then ready to feed. In India, paddy straw similarly treated yields a cattle feed of very considerably increased value. These achievements of the British chemist are today enabling British farmers to fatten beasts and to keep up the nation's milk supply in the hour of emergency. Many of them will remain as part of the new agricultural practice that will emerge from wartime conditions.

ICI

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

Next Best Thing

A woman serving on the board of the League of Women Voters in America was very much interested in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Hearing that a pamphlet had been printed on the subject, she wrote to the Government Printing Office at Washington for a copy.

In due course came a reply stating that the Dumbarton Oaks pamphlet was not yet in print. "But," the communication added helpfully, "you might be interested in another pamphlet which we have available."

Enclosed was a pamphlet on the condition of oak furniture.

* * *

"I consider," said the motorist to the stout woman with whom he had collided, "that the fault was entirely yours, madam, for standing gaping about in the middle of the road in that manner."

"I was not gaping about," retorted the irate woman. "I was inhaling a taxi."

WILL CHINA BECOME ANOTHER SPAIN?

By Louis Fischer

In this week's exclusive article the well-known American author suggests that "China threatens to become a second Spain with the United States "non-intervening" on the side of Chiang Kai-Shek and Russia "non-intervening" on the side of the Chinese Communists":

Land reform and industrialisation are the two key issues of the Chinese situation. The future of that country depends on how they are solved—and who solves them!

NEW YORK, (By Cable).

China's unity is at stake in the present movement of armies near and inside Manchuria. What happens in that area will also decisively affect the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The occupation of Manchuria by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would enable the nationalists to unify China under one federal government. The Chinese Communists might very well still retain an important base in Inner Mongolia and the north-western regions of China. But if Manchuria falls to Chiang the Communist government of China will cease to be a dire military-political threat to the central authorities in Chungking. Both sides, therefore, are investing every effort in the struggle to win Manchuria.

American Intervention

Official American denials and excuses notwithstanding, the United States is intervening actively on behalf of the Chinese central government. The United States Navy and Air Force have transported Chiang Kai-shek's troops into and up to the combat area. Many of these units are excellently equipped with modern American military weapons. Many of them were trained by American army officers under a wartime arrangement with the Generalissimo.

According to the Russo-Chinese treaty signed this summer, the Soviet army must evacuate Manchuria by the first week of December. There is no reason to doubt that Moscow will keep its promise. Officially, the United States is merely helping Chiang, at his request, to take over when the Russians get out.

Kremlin's Strategy

But the Russians are not ignorant of the economic and strategic importance of Manchuria. Manchuria is larger than Germany and has a population, according to the 1940 Japanese census, of forty-four million. The Japanese built up its industries and developed its communications. It is far and away the most desirable part of China.

The Soviet Union recently acquired special treaty rights on the two most important Manchurian railroads and in the two most important Manchurian ports. On November 16, 1945, the Kremlin offered Soviet citizenship to the hundred thousand or more Russians who fled to Manchuria and settled there in the early years of turmoil that followed the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. Those who accept this offer will become nuclei of Soviet influence. Now the Chinese Communists are endeavouring to bar Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers from occupying Manchuria.

Chinese Communist leaders publicly and vociferously approved of the Soviet pact with the Nazis in August, 1939. More strangely, they publicly and vigorously welcomed the Soviet-Japanese neutrality treaty of April, 1941 which gave Japan freedom of action against Malaya, Siam, and the Dutch East Indies, and by whose terms the Soviets recognized Japanese domination of Manchuria.

Whether the Chinese Communists are marxists or true socialists is an abstract argument. Stalin's acts in Eastern and Central Europe prove that at present his primary purpose is to introduce Communists rather than Communism.

. . . For A Divided China

A unified China today would be a China under American influence from which Russian influence was excluded. Russia would not like that. The Soviet Government naturally does not relish the thought of American power on its long Asiatic frontier as well as across the sea in Japan. Russia therefore does not now want a unified China. The Chinese Communists seek to prevent Chiang Kai-shek from uniting China under his rule.

Early in November, five hundred junks, filled with Chinese Communist troops sailed from Communist-held areas in Shantung to southern Manchuria to occupy territory from which the Russians were withdrawing before Chiang's army could arrive. The Chinese Communists have also already entrenched themselves in Harbin, Tsitsihar and other towns in Eastern Manchuria. They were encouraged to do so by the action of the Russians. Moreover, Chinese Communists have gone into Russian-held districts of Manchuria and come back into China proper laden with newly-acquired arms.

A Second Spain In Making

China threatens to become a second Spain with the United States "non-intervening" on the side of Chiang Kai-Shek and Russia "non-intervening" on the side of the Chinese Communists.

In view of the present anarchy of international affairs, and in view of the fact that each of the Big Three is trying to hold or extend its empire or sphere of influence, rivalry between America and Russia over China is inevitable. Indeed, given the existing world tensions, it would be unnatural for the United States and the Soviet Union not to attempt to draw so big and vital a country as China into its orbit.

There is no solution of this China problem or of the other grave problems which trouble the relations between America, England, and Russia unless all three of them renounce their expansionism and imperialism. The end of the empires would pave the way to a world federal government. Then, and then only, will the world have peace. Then, and then only, will the atomic bomb, or worse instruments of death and destruction, cease to terrorize humanity. To discuss the disposition of the bomb before international rivalries are liquidated is to put the cart before the horse. If there are political differences nations will prepare for military emergencies, and they will not make a present of their dearest military treasures to their competitors.

Outside Influences

The international situation also affects China's internal social and economic development. The Chinese Communists have initiated a land reform in the regions they have controlled in the past years, and China, in common with other Asiatic countries, urgently needs a drastic land reform. But to judge by Soviet Russian experience—which I observed first hand during fourteen years—a basic change in aggrarian organization because it requires farm implements, electricity, transport facilities, and other city products, must be accompanied by rapid industrialisation.

The Boisheviks industrialised rapidly with their own resources and with comparatively little outside aid. But they did not begin their large-scale industrialisation until 1928, that is, after seven years of peaceful preparation and accummulation of assets. Moreover, Russia was much further advanced industrially in 1928 than China is today. It is doubtful, therefore, whether Chinese industrialisation will get very far without heavy foreign assistance. Russia which must rebuild herself after the devastation of the war, cannot render that assistance. Neither can England. Only America can do it. America seems ready to do it. Several American economic missions have gone out to China.

The Crux Of The Problem

But just as a land reform requires industrialisation so industrialisation requires a land reform, and in Soviet Russia, at tremendous cost, both processes proceeded simultaneously. A land reform provides a new labour supply and additional food for the cities which expand under industrialisation.

Now Chiang Kai-Shek can have American support for industrialisation. But is he ready to make a radical land reform?

The Chinese Communists could give China land reform. But would America help them industrialise?

If Chiang refuses to carry out a real land reform he must ultimately fail no matter how great his military achievements. Then American policy in China will fail.

After that, it would be Russia's turn.

DEMOBILISATION PLANS

RESETTLEMENT POLICY OF GOVT. OF INDIA PROVES A FLOP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8: THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESETTLEMENT POLICY IS A FLOP.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVE MADE SOME BELIEVE THAT SETTING UP OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES WOULD SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF RESETTLEMENT. SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CRITICS LOLLING IN THAT BELIEF ARE ANGRY THAT THE EXCHANGES ARE NOT BEING SETUP SPEEDILY.

It is not generally realized that the whole problem of resettlement is interlinked with and dependent upon carefully drawnup programme of full employment under capitalistic economy. For, shorn of verbosity, Employment Exchanges are 'service securing agencies and at their best can bring together employers and workers. They cannot create employment, if no employment exists. Government's programme for full employment on other hand has been under discussion for last three years.

The Bombay planners put out a blue-print with the same objective two years ago. But niether the centre nor the Provinces are yet ready with projects which would create fresh avenues of employment for ex-servicemen.

I will analyse the position. Leaving aside long-range planning, immediate employment is planned under road-building, road transport, minor irrigation projects and construction programme for housing and public buildings. Discussions on the All-India or British India road plan, are still in progress. There is no road building machinery and Government would not purchase American road-building machinery surplus for reasons best known to itself. Here again whether ex-servicemen will be prepared to work on road building or construction of houses is not known.

Discussions at the Transport Advisory Council however, do not give much encouragement. Here the Provincial representatives, who should know, thought otherwise. It was also felt that efficiency of ex-servicemen was 50 per cent below and their wages 50 per cent above the average workmen.

The provinces it is believed expressed their willingness to employ ex-servicemen provided the centre was prepared to meet the bill for enhanced wages claimed for them. One Provincial Minister last month went out of his way to suggest a plan which would limit the centre's liability at 60 crores in five years.

Road Transport is another avenue for employment of ex-servicemen. Here too discussions are inconclusive and the Government of India is meeting with a great deal of opposition for its scheme to acquire part of the share in motor transport companies.

Building and irrigation projects will provide other avenues of employment. Here too the Provinces and the Centre are not yet ready with their schemes and the conference called here in January is likely to finalize the projects.

ALTERNATIVE NOT WELCOME

As an alternative to the new avenues of employment the Labour Department came out with proposals for shorter hours of work and minimum wage. Shorter hours of work would have partially solved the problem by absorbing quite a number of ex-servicemen both in Government undertakings and private enterprise. The minimum wage provision would have prevented wage cut which might be attempted if hours of work were curtailed. Both these proposals have met with considerable opposition not only by industrialists but by the Government's own Departments. It could safely be assumed that there is little change for these proposals materialising say for the next three years.

The settlement on land is yet another avenue for employment. Here again firstly adequate land is not available in all Provinces. Secondly, there is no unanimity amongst the Provinces in regard to method of settlement—whether land will be given outright or whether settlement will be on co-operative or collective basis and whether the land will be given according to the needs or record of service.

I may add that the army all along during the war went on making wild promises to soldiers but took no steps towards the fulfilment of these promises before directing that resettlement was civilian liability! There has been a Resettlement Directorate during the good part of this war period which produced no plans for resettlement. On British model it has produced booklets on the release and resettlement which pays no special attention to the needs of the Indian soldier. The Army's attempt to create a special class of ex-servicemen has been opposed by the Provincial Governments who argue that soldiers must fit into the country's economy and not vice versa.

THEY DO REVERSE RECRUITING!

In the name of economy about a million men are now being pleased, but regardless of economy the war-inflated strength of the General Headquarters is being maintained on the plea that demobilisation is reverse recruiting.

Then again employment is being created for officers by setting up pools of Engineers and Civil Servants. Launching of I.N.A. trials and lack of policy for resettlement is creating problems which in their turn become civilian liability.

New Delhi, therefore, is not surprised that Gandhiji and Mr. Casey, Governor of Bengal, had three long meetings.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Australians' First Success: Rangachari's Failures: A Promising Bowler From Hyderabad: Increasing Popularity Of Acquatics: Sawoo's Graceful Actions: Scarcity Of Swimming Pools: Rahimtulla Cup: Zonal Hockey: Tirade Against Communalism: Athletic Meet For School Children Dropped: Death Of Dwight Davis

As was expected, the Australian Services team defeated South Zone at Madras—and that by the wide margin of six wickets. This was their first victory of the tour which by the way, made up for their only defeat at the hands of the East Zone at Calcutta However I do not take the results of these comparatively unimportant matches very seriously. Because I have no doubt in my mind that if the visitors wanted it they could have won them all with ease. A team which can carry the honours of the Test matches with them can surely do better against weaker sides. Any way the fact remains that our strongest combinations have not been able to lower their colours so far. Would they succeed in doing so at Madras?

RANGACHARI'S FAILURES

Much was expected of C. R. Rangachari who is acclaimed by the South as the fastest bowler in India today. But he was a complete failure even on his home wicket. He could not hook a single wicket on the engagement I do not know what excuse his supporters will advance now for his ineffectiveness. But whatever it is, it is not likely to cut any ice any where. The plain fact must be admitted that we have no fast bowlers in this country at the present movement. That is a very uncomfortable situation—especially in view of our tour to England next year

Of course you cannot produce a fast bowler over-night for the mere asking! What is necessary, however is that an extensive search should be made for such talents throughout the country. It is a matter of great pity that the powers that be never bother to look for promising youngsters and even if they find one they discourage him lest he should try to tread on the toes of their favourites!

A PROMISING BOWLER FROM HYDERABAD

A bowler who came into the lime-light was Ghulam Ahmed from Hyderabad. Not only did he bag 4 wickets in each innin- but bowled exceedingly well to earn the plaudits of all critics. Unfortunately he is not a speed merchant to suit our present purpose It seems to me that the Brabourne Stadium wickets have something to do with the present aversion of our trundlers to cultivate speed. This does not mean that Ghulam should not be encouraged in his enterprise; on the other hand he deserves a special commendation as I understand he has few people to back him up. Let us have some first rate spin bowlers. We need them too to support Amir Elahi and C. S. Nayudu who seem to be falling away.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF AQUATICS

During the last week-end, we had a surfeit of sporting events in Bombay, of which the outstanding one was the Swimming Gala at the C.C.I. Some really good swimming and diving were witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. It was exceedingly pleasing to note that this branch of sport is now receiving increasing support at the hands of the public Unless it is offered in an adequate measure, it would be impossible for our swimmers to make rapid progress so as to reach the world standard in the near future The performances given by Pamila Ballyantine, Rajaram Sawoo, Mickey Talbot, Jean Rollo and others were highly attractive, whether in swimming or diving.

SAWOO'S GRACEFUL ACTIONS

The Bombay Swimmers would do well to copy the styles of Sawoo the Calcutta man So easy and graceful in his ways that he seemed to beat his rivals without an effort It was no wonder therefore that he carried away all the three Western India Championships for which he competed, namely 100 yards Free Style and Back Stroke and 75 yards Medley. Talbot shone in the 400 yards Free Style and Rollo in diving. It was indeed very encouraging to see tiny tots of both sexes making a fair contribution to the day's sport.

Among the women Pam Ballantyne stood head and shoulders over her challengers. Before leaving for England, she set up a record for All-India in the 100 yards Free Style, as none existed so far.—and it was 75 seconds. In addition she claimed both the 50 yards Free Style and Plain Diving Championships of Western India When she is away, she will be greatly missed by many of her friends and admirers.

SCARCITY OF SWIMMING POOLS

It is a pity we have not enough swimming pools in Bombay like other leading cities of the West and the East. How can we hope to fight Europe and America on level terms if we do not provide sufficient facilities to our promising youngsters? Our Municipality has been completely blind and deaf to this aspect of our civic life

There should be good swimming pools in every locality for the benefit of members of all communities and both sexes as they exist in all parts of the civilised world.

Let us hope that with the speedy return of normal times our needs in this regard will be promptly fulfilled Meanwhile it is gratifying to learn that the C.C.I. would endeavour to enlarge its pool to Olympic dimensions as early as possible When are the Trustees of the Mafatlal Pool going to throw its doors open to all communities? Pity that such a magnificent venue cannot be used even for the national competitions!

RAHIMTULLA CUP

The Rahimtulla Cup for the Inter Collegiate Cricket Tournament has at last gone out of the hands of the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science. They reigned supreme in this field for several years despite the strenuous effort of Rev. Fr J. Fell of the St Xavier's College to snatch away the trophy from them The latter has at last succeeded—thanks mainly to the heroic batting efforts of Rusi Modi and P R Umrigar who knocked up a century each The Elphinstonians failed in every department of the game. Had they not dropped the latter batsman twice in the early stages of his career the match might have told a different tale Is it due to the absence of coaching that they have deteriorated again? Well, it is for Principals Paranjpye and Seal to look into the matter

ZONAL HOCKEY

I hope the B.P.H.A.'s efforts to start a competition on territorial basis will meet with unqualified success. Most people I have talked to are in sympathy with the idea. They are all fed up with all these communal controversies They do not want this canker to enter our hockey fields I am very glad to note that my old friend "Solonian" of Bori Bunder has come round to this view This is what he wrote in the "Evening News" the other day

"And while I am talking about hockey it has been decided to stage a Zonal tournament in stead of a communal one and this should receive the approbation of all who think that communal sport is not good for one There are many who think in this channel and I think they are right not exactly from the sport point of view but from that of a United India! The sooner sport becomes divorced from the communal element the better it will be for sport in all its branches"

TIRADE AGAINST COMMUNALISM

Further he writes 'We in Bombay have had the communal bug so deeply dug in that the omission of someone's favourite from a representative team immediately leads to accusation of communal bias on the part of selectors"

Our cricket field abounds with such instances Whether it is Amir Elahi Mushtaq Ali or K. C. Ibrahim or anybody else his omission is immediately put down the communal bias of the selectors. Critics never bother to think there might be other good and solid reasons for his exclusion. They imagine themselves to be better judges and better informed than the selectors themselves. I do not for a moment suggest that they do not make mistakes. But for heaven's sake, do not attribute them to communal bias. I know of many instances when selectors have backed players of other communities in preference to their own.

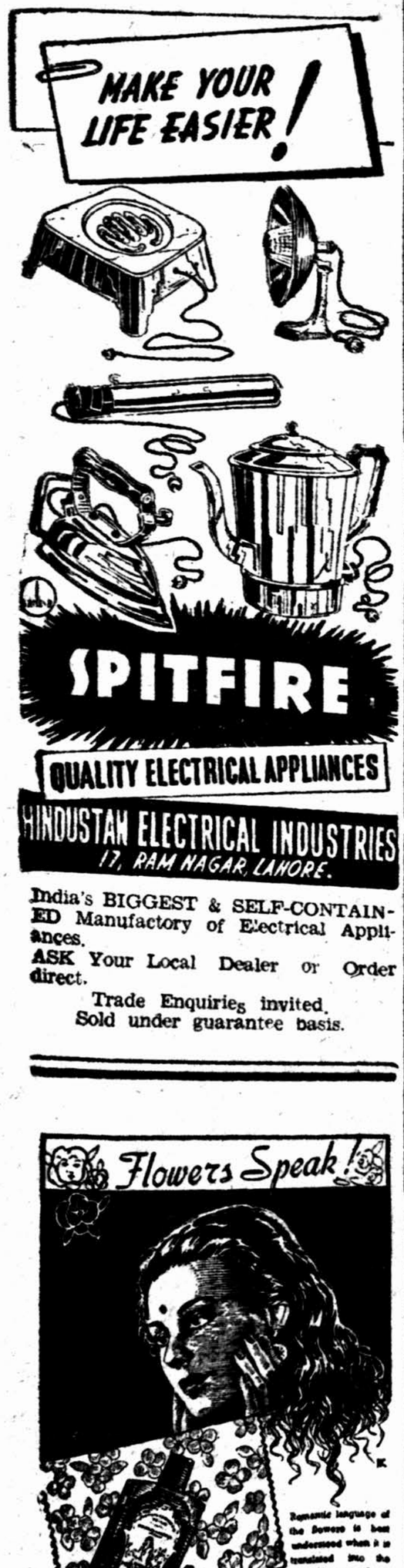
ATHLETIC MEET DROPPED

I am sorry to hear that the All-India Athletic Meet for school children which was to be held in Bombay during the Christmas week has been postponed indefinitely owing to the inability of some of the provinces to participate in it owing to financial reasons. They wanted the organisers—the B.P.A.A.—to foot the bill. Although Sohrab Bhoot one of its Joint Honorary Secretaries, always boasts that he can get plenty of money in this city for any good cause could not rise to the occasion. So the plan is as good as dropped.

I do not know how long it will take our educational authorities to realise their responsibilities towards the children they have under their charge Even the parents are rather lukewarm in their support in this respect. The stands at the Cooperage last week-end when the Junior Olympic Games were held bore ample testimony to this.

FATHER OF INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

The death of Dwight Davis will be mourned by the entire Lawn Tennis world. It was due to this American sportsman the donor of the Davis Cup – that the International competition was launched in America many years ago. Almost all the civilised countries in the world were taking part in it every year. The World War put a stop to it for the time being, but it is going to be revived next year. Let us hope that it will bring the world nearer and the peoples closer in the post-war period than it did before Any way his memory will be gratefully cherished everywhere as long as the game of Lawn Tennis survives. May his soul rest in peace!



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JAWAHAR FOR BURMA & MALAYA

Congress Move To Rescue Helpless Indians

GRAVE CONCERN OVER DISQUIETING REPORTS OF TREATMENT

Sardar Committee To Handle I.N.A. Problems

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8. (A.P.I.): The decision to depute Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit Burma and Malaya on behalf of the Working Committee to render relief and assistance to Indians there, the appointment of an "I.N.A. Inquiry and Relief Committee" under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the disposal of certain election disputes and deputation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit South India, Pandit Govind Vallab Pant to visit the Punjab and Mr. Asaf Ali to visit the North-West Frontier Province to settle disputes among Congressmen there, were the main decisions of the Congress Working Committee to-day.

MAHATMA ABSENT

The Committee had in all two sessions to-day lasting six hours. Mahatma Gandhi did not attend to-day's meetings as, in the words of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahatma Gandhi will be called to the meetings of the Committee only when the Committee wants his advice and guidance. Mahatma Gndhi is not attending the Committee's meeting to-morrow, as he is observing his weekly silence which he is commencing earlier than usual to be able to be ready to meet Lord Wavell on Monday evening.

COMMUNISTS & CONGRESS

The Committee has received the report of the Sub-Committee appointed at Poona to inquire into the allegations made by certain Congress Committees against the conduct of the Communists during the 19424 "struggle". The Committee had also before it the reply of the Communist Party Secretary, Mr. P.C. Joshi to the Congress President's "de marche" to certain Communist members of the All-India Congress Committee why they should not be removed from that Committee. This report is now being studied by the members of the Working Committee and during the Calcutta session, the Committee will come to a final decision on this question.

DEPUTATION FROM SOUTH

The Congress President told the press to-day that the Working Committee heard a deputation of South Indian Congressmen and the Committee was making arrangements to deal with the matters raised by the Deputationists.

In regard to the nomination of Congress candidates to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, the Congress President told pressmen that, he as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Central Committee, had authorised the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi to announce the names from Lahore after making certain final adjustments.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Congress President also told the "Associated Press" that the Working Committee to-day discussed the broad outlines of the Congress Election Manifesto, but further discussion was postponed to to-morrow as some of the members had to attend the I.N.A. rally this evening.

As regards the report of the Constitutional Sub-Committee, the Congress President indicated that the report was still incomplete and that the present session may not be able to deal with the report even if it was finished.

On the question of holding a session of the All-India Congress Committee, the President said it was not feasible to hold a session in view of important election work to be done by all Congressmen.

The Committee meets at 9 a.m. to-morrow at the Congress President's residence.

THREE RESOLUTIONS

The Congress Working Committee passed three resolutions today. The first of these related to the plight of Indians in Burma and Malaya. The second resolution appointed an "I.N.A. Inquiry and Relief Committee." The third resolution accorded affiliation to the Anjuman-e-Vatan of Baluchistan.

INDIANS IN BURMA & MALAYA

Following is the text of the Working Committee's resolution on Burma and Malaya:

"The Working Committee have noted with grave disquiet the reports of the treatment of Indians by the authorities in Burma and Malaya. Many have been arrested and interned or put in prison and no proper opportunities for defence have been given. Even information about them is lacking, and this absence of news is causing anxiety to their friends and relations in India. Owing to the deterioration in the economic conditions of these countries and the scarcity of food and the invalidation of the currency, the civil population is suffering from want and distress. The considerable Indian population there suffers even more than others for they receive no help or protection from the Government of India and are almost in the position of being State-less individuals and groups, for whom no one assumes responsibility. While the Government of India is taking no adequate step to help these Indians abroad, it is giving no facilities to representatives of Defence and Relief Committees and public men to visit Burma and Malaya to give the help that their countrymen so urgently need. The Working Committee appoint Jawaharlal Nehru to proceed to Burma and Malaya on their behalf, to inquire into the condition of Indians there and to arrange for their defence and other help.

"The Working Committee also call upon Indians in Burma and Malaya to organise Defence and Relief Committees in both countries in order to help themselves and all their countrymen in the hour of their distress. These Committees should contact with the Central Defence and Relief Committees in India and work in co-operation with them."

I.N.A. Inquiry And Relief

Following is the text of the resolution on INA Inquiry and Relief Committee:

"In view of the many problems, other than those of legal defence arising in connection with the personnel of the Azad Hind Fouj, it is resolved to form a Committee, separate from the I N A Defence Committee, which has already been constituted in order to gather information and give relief where needed to this personnel. This committee will be called the I N A Inquiry and Relief Committee and will consist of the under-mentioned persons. The Committee will also arrange to gather full information about the dependents of those who died in the service of the I N A. The method of organizing relief should be except for urgent and immediate purposes to provide productive work.

The following shall be the members of the I N A Inquiry and Relief Committee:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Chairman) Jawaharlal Nehru J B Kripalani Sarat Chandra Bose Rafi Ahmad Kidwai M. Daud Ghaznavi Sri Prakasa (Secretary) Raghunandan Saran Khurshed Naoroji Rao Saehb Patwardhan Sardar Partap Singh a representative of the Bombay I N A Committee with power to add to their number.

The Treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee shall be in charge of the fund collected for I N A Defence and Inquiry and Relief works.

Anjuman-e-Watan

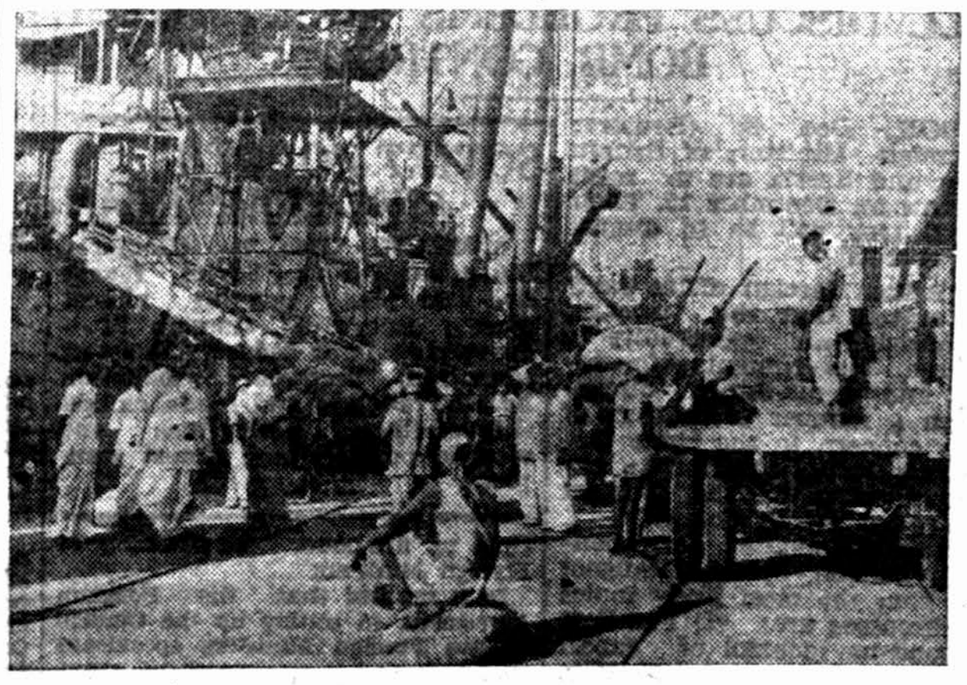
The following is the third resolution of the Working Committee:

With reference to the affiliation of Anjuman-e-Watan of Beluchistan by the A I C C the Working Committee resolves that the following representation be granted to it:

2 members on eth A I C C and

7 delegates for the annual session of the Congress.

FIRST SHIP TO BRING BURMA RICE TO INDIA



"Urbino", the first ship to bring about 7,000 tons of Burma rice to India, after some years, arrived in Calcutta recently. Picture shows rice bags being removed from the ship and loaded in a lorry.

THEY PLEAD FOR RAJAJI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8 (APA): A delegation of six Congressmen from Tamil Nad, headed by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, ex-Minister of Madras, appeared before the Congress Working Committee to-day and represented what in their opinion was the "real" situation in the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

It is said hat the delegation also discussed the formation of a Provincial Parliamentary Board for selecting suitable candidates on behalf of the Congress Party in Tamil Nad.

The delegation, which came to Calcutta a few days ago, also met Gandhiji.

One of the delegation's objects was to persuade the Congress High Command to waive the objection against Mr. C. Rajagopalachari being readmitted into the Congress fold and to get him co opted on the Working Committee.

A resolution passed by the last A. I. C. C. session in Bombay had given the power of co-option of persons to the various Congress bodies "provided they have furthered the Congress movement of August 1942." The case of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is said by the Tamil Nad delegation to clash with this phrase in the resolution and the Working Committee is being asked to waive it in regard to Mr. Rajagopalachari in view of his outstanding services to the Congress cause.

The Working Committee has not made up its mind on the subject and will probably communicate its decision in regard to all the points raised by the Tamil Nad delegation in due course.

Gandhiji was examined by Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Sushila Nayar this morning. He had his usual morning walk.

Soviet Note To America

Sees No Reason To Change Time Limit To Quit Iran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. (Reuter): The Soviet rejection of the United States proposal that all foreign troops should quit Persia by January First has been published by the State Department.

The Soviet Government does not consider the recent events in North Persia as constituting an "armed rising" or as directed against the Teheran Government.

The Soviet says: The "undesirable incidents which have taken place, in conjunction with recent events, have been caused by reactionar elements whiych have opposed the national rights of the north Persian populations".

The Soviet Note adds: "The Soviet Government, so far as it is concerned, must state that it adheres unwaveringly to the principles of the Teheran declaration." The Note points out that the British Government has not raised the question on the removal of Russian troops and declares: "The Soviet Government does not see grounds for renewed consideration of the question of the time-limit for the removal of Soviet troops from Persia.

Gandhi-Wavell Talks Tomorrow

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8. (A.P.A.): Mahatma Gandhi is scheduled to meet Viceroy Wavell on Monday at 8-15 a.m. (Bengal Time) at Government House. This week he completed a series of four talks with Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal.

GANDHIJI'S BLOOD PRESSURE RISES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8 (API): Mahatma Gandhi was again examined by Dr. B. C. Roy to-day. There was a rise in his blood pressure but this, according to Dr. Roy, was due to the strain he had for some days past. Otherwise he is keeping good health.

Gandhiji spent a quiet day at the Sodepur Ashram, although there were some visitors.

CALCUTTA TALKS ARE NOT NEGOTIATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8 (API): There has been much speculation about the interviews between the Governor of Bengal and Mahatma Gandhi, and about the forthcoming interview between the Viceroy and Gandhiji, says a 'communique'.

As such speculation may lead to misunderstanding and to doubts whether negotiations with a single party are being undertaken or are contemplated, it is considered that an official statement to the contrary is desirable. There is no intention of entering into any negotiations with any party at this stage.

The Viceroy has always been ready to see the lenders of the principal parties, to hear their views and to establish personal contact with them, but negotiations must wait till after the elections.

For Bilateral Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuter).

An Informed source told 'Reuter' that of 1,000,000,000 sterling debt which the United Kingdom owes India as a result of the war, the proportion to be written off as recognition of the United Kingdom's contribution of the defence of India would be a matter for mutual settlement between the British and the Indian Government.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (March)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Previous Closing	24.57
To-day's Opening	24.63
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing	24.59
Difference	+.02

NIGHT QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Private Trading

Silver	Rs. 133-0
Gold	Rs. 80-12
Cotton	Rs. 430-4

Foreign Ministers Meet In Moscow On Dec. 15

WILL DISCUSS PROBLEMS ABOUT ATOM BOMB CONTROL

LONDON, Dec. 8, (Reuter): The Foreign Ministers of Britain America and Russia are to meet in Moscow on December 15. Their Principal task will be to discuss atomic secrets.

The British foreign office early today stated that the meeting would provide an opportunity to the three Governments "for informal and exploratory discussions on a number of matters of current concern to the three Governments and also for an exchange of views on the subject of control of atomic energy."

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in London, Sylvain Mangeot learns, that the most likely topics to be discussed are: (1) Far East ern problems (control of Japan and peace settlements); (2) Persia; (3) international repercussions of the situation in China; and (4) a general one on the machinery for European peace treaties.

Since it was resolved at Washington talks between Britain the United States and Canada to place international control and organisation of atomic development under the United Nations, it is in every way opportune that the fullest and frankest consultation with Russia should precede any decisions made on atomic energy at the full assembly of the United Nations organisation due to meet in London next January.

BEST INTENTION.

The intention behind the Moscow meeting is clearly to create the best possible atmosphere between the great powers and to enable them to enter the general assembly of the U.N.O. with the fullest measure of agreement on a common policy on the great issues with which that assembly will be faced during its first season.

It is pointed out in London that the meeting of the three Foreign Ministers—Mr. Bevin for Britain, Mr. Byrnes for the United States and M. Molotov for Russia—is neither opposed to nor a departure from the principle of five-power consultation of Foreign Ministers.

It is recalled that the Potsdam Agreement, in setting up the Council of five Foreign Ministers specifically stated that this was "without prejudice to agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodic consultation among the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom"

No time limit has been fixed to the Moscow conference as previous experience has shown the inadvisability of tying the delegates to a rigid schedule. The delegations will probably be fairly small as the meeting aims at discussion rather than at precise decisions.

NO RAGGING UP.

This obviates the necessity for a large staff of experts as at Potsdam or Yalta.

The conference should be in no way regarded as "ragging up" of the big three, aimed at imposing decisions taken in advance upon the rest of the United Nations, nor should it be interpreted as in any way diminishing the desire for co-operation with France or China.

It is understood here that it is not proposed to discuss matters of direct concern to France, and there is no question of the three governments involved committing themselves to decisions on such matters in the absence of the French Government. This is understood to exclude joint control of Germany from the agenda of the Moscow talks.

SOVIET FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

MOSCOW, Dec. 7, (Reuter): Blueprints for the Soviet fourth five-year plan covering almost every aspect of Russian life—heavy and light industry, housing education, motorcar production health, railways and roads, canals, shipbuildings, agriculture and electric power— are almost complete.

Election Meetings Not Banned

Henderson's Private Secretary Says Greatest Possible Latitude Allowed

LONDON, Dec. 7, (Reuter): Provisional authorities in India are in general allowing the greatest possible latitude for the holding of election meetings, says the Private Secretary to Arthur Henderson, the Under-Secretary to India in a letter to Swaraj House, London.

Replying to a letter sent by Swaraj House which protested against the alleged ban on election meetings and processions, free speech and detention of persons in connection with the Congress disturbances of 1942, Mr. Arthur Henderson's Private Secretary wrote: "Orders were given in October last for removal of general bans on the holding of meetings and processions which had been in force in the areas of Bengal and in other parts of India; it is understood that no general ban on election meeting or processions now exists with the sole exception that in the Punjab there is a ban on processions in the populous areas (local political leaders are said to be satisfied with the present position).

In Bihar general bans previously in force have been removed but the Provincial Government have considered it necessary to retain power to require prior notice of political meetings to be given.

Detenus Given Right To Vote

MADRAS, Dec. 7, (A. P. I.): The Government of Madras have passed orders removing the disqualification of detenus and convicted persons for inclusion in the electoral rolls of the Madras Legislative Assembly by revising the interpretation of the rule relating to 120 days residence.

The Government have now been advised, says a Press Communique issued to-day, that for the purposes of franchise qualification for the provincial legislatures detenus and convicted persons confined in jails may be deemed to reside either in their own houses or in the jail. Persons whose names have been omitted from the preliminary rolls of the Madras Legislative Assembly as not satisfying the residential qualification may put in claims before the relevant revising authority for the inclusion of their names on or before the last date filed for the filing of claims and objections, viz., December 19th.

France Threatened With Strike

Workers Demand Rise In Salary Pending Revision Of Rates

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Reuter): Railways and public services throughout France may stop for two hours next Wednesday if the token strike threatened by more than 1,000,000 workers ranging from railwaymen to school teachers, is carried out.

These workers are claiming 1,000 francs (25) per month temporary rise in salary pending revision to meet the increased cost of living.

The French Finance Minister M. Rene Pleven, speaking at a Cabinet meeting said that the increase would "endanger the stability of France."

A compromise solution supported by General de Gaulle was that bonus should only be granted to workers hardest hit by the high cost of living but the unions so far have refused to consider this.

Strike plans are already drawn up. Paris underground will stop for one hour, in the afternoon and schools will close at 3 p. m. instead of 4 p. m.

German Population In Poland To Be Divided Into Parts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuter): More than 6,000,000 Germans will be moved from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria to various zones in Germany by August 1946 under a vast redistribution scheme approved by the Allied Control Council, the United States State Department announced to-night.

The plan which was conceived at the Potsdam Conference will tentatively divide the German population of Poland numbering 3,500,000 between the British and the Soviet zones

Tentative allocation by zones are: Russian 2,750,000; United States 2,250,000: British 1,500,000; and French 150,000. Execution of plan began this month.

The State Department says that the plan eliminates "sporadic migration from Czechoslovakia and Poland", and will be implemented "in an orderly and humane manner" in accordance with the Potsdam declaration.

London Commemorates End Of Far Eastern Hostilities

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuter): The Archbishop of Canterbury, Doctor Geoffrey Fisher, was the preacher at a special service held at Saint Paul's Cathedral to commemorate the ending of hostilities in the Far East and liberation of prisoners of war and civilian internees. The service was arranged by the Association of British Malaya.

Representing Burma were Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser representing the Secretary of State for Burma, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Mr. B. W. Swithenbank, Sir H. Craw, Mr. H. C. Baker, Sir Goodman Roberts, Justice Sharpe and Justice Shaw, Sir John Tait, Mr. J. K. Machie, Mr. R. W. Watson, Sir H. MacNaghten, Mr. R. F. W. Paine and Colonel Barstow.

Soviet Press Mum On India

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Reuter): No mention has yet appeared in the Soviet Press on the British Government's statement on India.

The last item connected with Indian affairs published here several days ago consisted of extracts from the "Hindustan Times" editorial criticising the British attitude and alleging that British newspapers had deliberately distorted news of recent events in India.

Indonesians Fined For Deserting Ship

Five Indonesians who were arrested by the police last week for deserting their ship and landing in Bombay without a permit were put up today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They pleaded guilty and each of them were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 20 in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

"YELLOW BEASTS" SLAP WOMEN & CHILDREN!

RANGOON, Dec. 7 (A.P.I.): The launch "Waipo" in which the Governor, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, is visiting the towns on the Irrawaddy ran aground as she passed through one of the many moving shoals in the river, 20 miles below Sagaing.

In reply to an S.O.S two sea-mule tugs arrived and after some hours were able to refloat the launch.

Sir Reginald took the opportunity of this unexpected stop to visit Letpaniz, a village nearby, which he selected as a site for a radio station under the Government's rural broadcasting scheme.

A farmer himself Sir Reginald walked round the fields moving freely among the villagers and enquiring about the condition of crops. The village with a population of about 1,000 had no complaints to make. It had experienced a bumper crop and had no dacoities.

The villagers told the Governor they hated the Japanese because the "yellow beasts lived on foraging, and they slapped even women and children for no reason whatever."

"Japs Beat Two Indian Doctors"

Lieut. A. S. Norman I.A.M.C. Nagaladoram Koilpatty S.I.R. Tinnevelly (Dt.), South India, writes:—

The report given under this heading "Japs beat to death two of their best doctors", Capt. Adam and Dr. A. M Patel of the Indian Red Cross is incorrect for I did not make any statement like that. The correct report is that the Japs beat these doctors and treated them badly. Later Capt Adam died of dysentery and Dr A M Patel who lives near about Bombay is alive and alright. So please make the correction and let me know

Br. Major And Girl Kidnapped

SINGAPORE, Dec. 7 (U.P.A.): It is reported today that a British brigade major and an English Red Cross girl were kidnapped on Dec. 4.

They were reported to have gone in a jeep for a swim. Afterwards neither the jeep nor the persons were seen.

Another 'Quake Shock Recorded In Bombay

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,470 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs of the Colaba Observatory at 6-46 a. m. (I. S. T.) today.

INDIAN PRINCES ANXIOUS TO SEE INDIA FREE

Ready To Enter Scheme For Federation With British India

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (Reuter): Rulers of Indian States are prepared to enter a scheme for federation with British India and would like to see the whole country free and independent, said Sardar H S. Malik, the Prime Minister of Patiala here to-day.

He is head of the Industrial Delegation from 146 Indian States which is visiting Canada and the United States to obtain information preliminary to purchasing equipment and supplies.

ARAB WOMEN TO BOYCOTT ZIONIST PRODUCTS

Decide To Give Up Many Luxuries

JERUSALEM, Dec. 7 (Reuter): Arab women in Palestine decided to-day to forego many amenities and luxuries provided by the Zionist industry until British and other producers replace.

The decision was taken at a conference of the Executive Committee of the Arab Women's Union in Palestine called to decide means of implementing the Arab League's general boycott policy against Zionist.

P. V. Naidu To Join Congress

MADRAS, Dec. 7 (U.P.I.): Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu, former Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who recently resigned from the Mahasabha, has decided to join the Indian National Congress .

DELEGATION FROM INDIA TOO

LONDON, December 7, (U.P.I.): There is some speculation going round in the lobbies of the House of Commons as to whether invitation should be sent to the Central Legislative Assembly members to reciprocate the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation.

The "United Press of India" political correspondent writes: "One Socialist M. P. interested in Indian affairs told me this afternoon that he is taking up this matter with the Empire Parliamentary Association to explore the possibilities of the visit from the Indian Parliamentary delegates to this country.

M.P.'s Not Much Concerned About India

LONDON, Dec. 8, (Reuter): Hope that the Parliamentary Mission to India will be known as a goodwill mission is expressed by the leftwing weekly newspaper "Tribune" in its current issue.

"We hope", adds the "Tribune", "It will be accepted together with Government statement as earnest of Britain's intention to speed setting up of a constitution-making body and to hand over, in the shortest possible time, full political power to the Indian people.

"The Parliamentary Mission will learn much from its contacts with the Indian people and their leaders. The suggestion that they should be given facilities on their return to report to Parliament is a good one"

The "Tribune's" Parliamentary correspondent commenting on questions in the Commons on the status of the delegation to visit India writes: "Questions were friendly and leisurely. There was no feeling in the House that within a few months decisions may be forced upon us which may settle or unsettle our relations with India for years to come.

"It seems to be true that members of all parties are too little concerned with what is happening in India. There is certainly growing concern about events in Indo-China which may well prove a powder trial to the Indian magazine But there is no real urgency in the members attitude, no sense of the impending crisis".

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 5, 2002
Muslim: Mohurrum 3, 1365
Parsi: Tir 7, 1315
Sunrise: 7-1 a m Sunset: 6-2 p.m.
Hightide: 2-50 14-28
Lowtide: 8-46, 20-13

To-day's Engagements

SHRI KRISHNA SABHA: Discourse on Sri Rama Pattabhishekam by Vidwan Satakopachariar of Srirangam at 9-30 a m today (Sunday) at Astika Samaj Hall.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Thirukkrai Class by Mr. Sunderesa Aiyar, at Sangham premises, 3-0 p m to-day (Sunday)

B.E.S.T. WORKERS' UNION: A meeting at Telugu Munarwar Wadi, Shankarrao Pupala Road, Kamatipura (instead of Northbrook Garden) at 10 p.m. today.

MALAYALEE STUDENTS' ASSN.: Debate in Malayalam on "Travancore Government's Primary Education policy" at Podar College, Matunga at 4-30 p m today (Sunday). Mr. K. Paul will preside.

GHAT MISSION CATHOLIC ASSN.: Annual gathering today (Sunday) at 4-30 p m at Forbes Gujrathi Hall, (Near Congress House). Mr. F. M. Pinto will preside

MAHARASHTRA UTKARSHA MANDAL: Lecture on "Industries in India" today (Sunday) at 5 p m at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road by Mr. K. B. Joshi. Mr. D. B. Tilak will preside.

SAVANTWADI PEOPLE'S ASSN.: Lecture by Sjt S. K. Patil today (Sunday) at 6 p m in Mahaveer Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Sjt. Bidesh Kulkarni will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Divine service at 5-30 p m today (Sunday) at Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road. Minister: Mr. P. K. Dattawadkar.

SAHITYA SANSAD: Lecture on "Gujrati Classical Music" with demonstration by Mr. Ramanbhai Mehta at Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Harvey Road, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Karma—the Compensator" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p m

A. I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSN.: Annual meeting at Messrs. Brandon's Victoria Terminus extension today (Sunday) at 7 p.m.

SHRI DATTA JAYANTI: The Jayanti Festival will be celebrated at Shri Sadananda Ashram Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road from 12th to 19th December 1945 both days inclusive. Reading of Guru Charitra will take place every day in the morning from 8 a m to 12 noon

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 'Rajani-Vilas' Marathi drama in aid of adult education and Adivasi relief fund at 8-30 p m today (Sunday) at Shree Nand Theatre near Tilak Bridge, Dadar. Mr. B. G. Kher, will preside.

B. P. STUDENTS CONGRESS: Meeting of delegates to All-India Students' Congress today (Sunday), at Congress House at 4 p m Shri Umashankar Dixit will preside

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: Musical concert by Kokilagana Isaivani Srimathi M.S. Subbulakshmi, Vocal accompanied by Messrs T. D. Sankara Iyer (Violin), Kalpathi Ramanathan (Mridangam) Madras Venu Naickar (Kangeera) and Alangudi Ramachandran (Ghatam) today at 4-25 p m (S T) at the South Indian Education Society's High School Hall Matunga, G.I.P.

PROVINCIAL AMENDED ROLLS

The Provincial amended rolls are available in Meena House Plot 123 Shivaji Park Road No. 2 Shivaji Park, Dadar. Enquries are welcome. Persons whose names are not found in the amended list are requested to send in their protest immediately. Thursday (13th inst.) is the last day for protest.

Nationalist Muslims To Confer

POONA Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): A conference of the Nationalist Muslims of Maharashtra which was to be held in Poona December 16 has been postponed and will now be held on December 21 Maulana Hussein Ahmad Madni Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Syed Mamud and Mr. S. A. Brelvi have been invited to it.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m.)1231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8.50 (M) 9-0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9.15 P. G. Parab (Sitar) 9.30 Natvarlal Nayak 9-45 Niwduttibuwa Sarnaik 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-151 Kusum Patwardhan 11.30 Natvarlal Nayak 11-45 Bhavgeet 12.0 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Music from the film 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music 2-30 Children's Half-Hour 4-20 Children's Programme 5-0 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 5.30 P. G Parab (Sitar) 5.55 Locals 6-0 Jyotsna Bhole 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6 45 Kusum Patwardhan 7.0 Music 7-15 Haribhau Ghangrekar 7.45 P. G. Parab (Sitar) 8 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party 8.15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8.45 Selections 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9-40 M. S. Kanetkar 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

Bombay Races

Spectacular Win For Apsapi In Brabourne Cup

FAVOURITES PLAY BETTER ROLES

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

SATURDAY, Dec. 8

Several fancied candidates scored at Mahaluxmi to-day the Fifth Day of the Winter Meeting.

Mrs. Justice's Apsapi scored a spectacular win in the Brabourne Cup from Royal Page who looked like doing the trick till a furlong home. The winner was judiciously handled by Norman Whiteside when narrowly winning by a head. The third horse, Savoyard, who was third only another neck behind, was travelling extremely fast at the end of the journey. Yawar, the public choice, failed miserably and did not pretend like winning at any stage of the journey.

Belle Star, the facile winner of the opening event, the third division of the Palli Hill Plate, was the day's impressive performer. The speedy Baroda filly was badly left at the gate but over the last furlong she shot out from the rails and getting the measure of her rivals, one by one, she spared 2 1/2 lengths from Ajmal who also came full of running. The winner's achievement clearly denotes further success in store for her.

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Windsor Prince, the rage in the concluding event, the first division of the Palli Hill Plate, won with consummate ease and recorded the excellent timing, 1 minute 29 seconds for the seven furlongs.

Mrs. Talib was the only lucky owner to score a double and the distinction in training was won over by her husband, A. L. J. Talib. Jockey Burn pulled out a rich double through the medium of the surprise winner, Prima Donna and the fancied Priority.

As many as 26 punters cashed the treble event pool. Each ticket fetched Rs. 3,213.

The following are the results:—

THE PALI HILL PLATE Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's BELLE STARR 8-6 Evans 1
Mr. M. S. Hakim's AJMAL 8-9 Kan Singh 2
M/s. Bhogilal H. Patel and K. Ishwarlal's GLOIRE D'ANTIBES 8-6 A. Hunter 3
Mr Bhogilal H. Patel's NORMANDY 8-9 Virsingh 4
Not run: Ramona, Tiny Tot and Dawn.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute and 31 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 39 and Rs. 96.
Favourite: Belle Starr.
Trained by Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel

THE SION PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's BURHAN II 9-0 Dar 1
Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 9-2 Kan Singh 2
Mr. Dhunjishaw's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 9-0 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-0 Poshni 4
Not run: Arabian Star and Thunderous.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Short head and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 55 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 28.
Favourite. Mahfudh Adnan
Trained by Talib.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawabzada Yamin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRIMA DONNA 8-6 Burn 1
Mr Ali Mahomed Chotani's PAN PATTI 8-6 Fahad 2
Messrs. Ebrahim, Dosa and Runmal's ROYAL PRINCE 8-9 Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's BHARAT JYOTI 8-6 Roberts 4
Not run: Merry Mark.
Won by: 1 length, Short head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time. 1 minute 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 198. Places Rs. 54, Rs. 80 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Hassanali

THE SION PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. A L J Talib's KUTUB MINAR 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr B R Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL 9-0 Yussuff 2
Mr Rafi's TRANSPORT 9-0 Jones 3
Mr Hugo Waschmann's EGYPT 9-0 Raffaele 4
Not run: Peaceful.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Short head 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 54 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs 16, Rs. 50 and Rs. 26
Trainer: Talib.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr R Nazir's HOTCH POTCH 8-7 P Khade 1
Maharaja of Baroda's FLOWER OF BARODA 8-4 Russi 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 7-9 Damodar 3
Mr Chandulal J Shah's MASTANI 9-5 Kheemsingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 2 minutes 13 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 28 and Rs. 28
Trainer: W Bullock

THE BRABOURNE CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. Justice's APSAPI 8-0 Whiteside 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 7-11 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 7-10 P. Khade 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-0 Brace 4
Not run: Star of Gwalior and Fortunate Lad.
Won by: Head, Neck, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 7 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 28. Rs. 32 and Rs. 36
Trainer: Khemara

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

The Chief of Patdi's CAREFREE 8-2 Brace 1
Major A Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-9 A Hunter 2
Mr Chandulal J Shah's SHABNAM 8-13 N Dar 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAAH PARA 8-9 Burn 4
Not run: Comet.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 length, Head
Time: 2 minutes 12 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 32 and Rs. 59
Trainer: Randall.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's PRIORITY 9-0 Burn 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WINDSOR WAY 8-11 A Hunter 2
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALETTA 8-11 Jones 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 9-0 Rook 4
Not run: Pillar to Post, and Lady Primrose.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 24
Trainer: W Coomber

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PRINCE 8-9 Jones 1
Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 8-6 Evans 2
Mr S A Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-6 Davison 3
Maharaj Kumars U and K of of Baroda's SHERBROOK 8-6 West 4
Not run: Keen Boy, Red Prince, Devkumar, Renaissance, Gipsy Moon, and She's Nice.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Forsyth.
Treble Pool paid Rs. 3,213. Tickets sold 26 only.

Provincial Students' Congress Elections

BOMBAY, Dec. 7: Mr Umashankar Dikshit, President of the Congress Students Contact Committee has issued the following statement: "In connection with the elections to the Bombay Provincial Students Congress for which I was appointed as returning officer, December 5 was fixed as the latest date for submitting nominations and Dec. 8 as date for election.

As the number of valid nominations does not exceed the number of delegates allotted to each zonal union, the candidates have been automatically elected. No ballot will therefore be held on the eighth instant. According to the number of members on roll, 76 delegates have been elected from the South Bombay Students Congress Union 32 from North Bombay Students' Union and 19 from Parel Union.

MADRAS, Dec. 7 (A.P.A.): With the recovery of one more decomposed body of a labourer from the debris of the insurance building which collapsed on Wednesday afternoon the total number of casualties has reached to eight dead. Persons admitted in the hospital with injuries are

Third Test

Magnificent Century By Amarnath

Yet Another Sound Knock By Modi Against Australians

MADRAS, Dec. 8. (A.P.I.): The Australian Services cricket team were all out for 339 runs in their first innings against the Indian XI in the third and final "unofficial" Test. Hassett made 143 and was the last batsman out.

The Indian team fared disastrously when they began their first Innings and at lunch time had made 106 for three wickets. Merchant left at 31 after making 11 and Mushtaq Ali was out at 50 with a score of 28. Abdul Azeez, 11, was the third wicket to fall before lunch.

Hazare was sent back soon after lunch and the Indian team had lost four good wickets for a paltry 110 but they were able to end the day with 301 for five wickets mainly through a magnificent century by Amarnath and a sound knock by Modi who is not out with 85.

Amarnath gave a faultless display and his 113 included 14 fours. Pepper was the most successful bowler so far having taken three wickets for 69 runs.

SCORES:—

AUSTRALIANS First Innings:)

Carmody b Bannerjee 0, Whitington c Bannerjee b Sarwate 33, Pettiford c Modi b Hazare 12, T. Price b Sarwate 25, Hasset c Hazare b Sarwate 143, Miller c Maka b Bannerjee 2, Pepper l.-b.-w Nayudu 87, Christofani b Sarwate 5, Williams l.-b.-w b Bannerjee 6, Sismey b Bannerjee 9, Ellis not out 0, Extras 17, Total 339.

Fall of wickets 1/0, 2/21, 3/71, 4/76, 5/103, 6/284, 7/313, 8/327, 9/337 10/339.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bannerjee 28/5/86/4, Hafees 5/3/7/0, Hazare 19/8/35/1, Amarnath 12/2/33/0, Nayudu 14/0/58/1, Sarwate 26.4/2/94/4, Modi 2/0/9/0.

INDIAN XI (First Innings.)

Merchant l.-b.-w b Pepper 11, Mushtaq Ali c Hassett b Pepper 28, Amarnath c Carmody b Price 113, Abdul Hafeez b Miller 11, Hazare c Sismey b Pepper 8, Modi batting 85, Gul Mohamed batting 38, Extras 7, Total for (five wickets) 301.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 31, 2 for 50, 3 for 35, 4 for 110, 5 for 209.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Miller 14/3/32/1, Williams 7/1/29/0, Cristofani 19/3/47/0, Pepper 26/4/69/3, Ellis 10/3/40/0, Price 9/1/37/1, Pettiford 5/0/31/0, Hassett 1/0/9/0.

BOMBAY BADMINTON

Delhi conceded a walk over to Bombay in the semi-final of the Inter-Provincial Championships, due to their inability to get a team. Bombay now meets the Punjab in the finals. In the only interesting match of the evening Miss Suman Deodhar and Prakash accounted for Miss Chinoy and Lotwala after being down at 3-9 in the decider.

The following were the results:—

Davinder beat R. D. Desai 15-0 15-2
Prakash beat Lewis 15-4 15-11
Miss Suman Deodhar and Miss Sunder Deodhar beat Miss Wagle and Mrs. Soman 15-11 15-9
Miss M. R. Chinoy and Miss Taiyarkhan beat Mrs. Lewis and Miss Anand 15-6 15-9
Miss Sunder Deodhar and Davinder beat Miss M. R. Vimadalal and Madgavkar 15 8 15-6
Miss Suman Deodhar and Prakash beat Miss Chinoy and Lotwala 15-6, 8-15 15-9
Popatlal beat Pandurang 15-10 15-5

INTER-PROVINCIAL: SEMI-FINALS Bombay w.o. Delhi.

The following are to-day's matches:—

Centre Court:—

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES FINAL: 4-30 p.m. Miss B. Farias v. Miss M. Herenjal.

MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS:

5 p.m. V. A. Madgavkar and D. G. Mugwe v. Ashok Nath and Prakash Nath

5-30 p.m. A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal v. G. Lewis and Davinder.

WOMEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINALS:

6 p.m. Miss M. R. Chinoy v. Miss Suman Deodhar

6-30 p.m. Mrs. R. Soman v. Miss Sunder Deodhar.

INTER-PROVINCIAL FINALS:

7 to 7-30 p.m. Bombay v. Punjab. (Two Singles only).

AZAD HIND GOVT. RECOGNISED BY NINE STATES

Jap Diplomats' Evidence In I.N.A. Trial

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.:—At to-day's hearing of the Court Martial trying three I.N.A. officers, Mr. Saburo Ohta of the Japanese Foreign Office produced documents relating to the Japanese Government's recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India.

JAP RECOGNITION

Mr. Ohta who was the first defence witness, said that the provisional Government of Free India was proclaimed on October 21 1943. The Japanese Government treated the provisional Government as an independent and free Government and wished to render it all possible assistance.

Witness produced a copy of the announcement made by the Japanese Board of Information on October 23. 1943 This stated that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose established the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on October 21 1943 and that the Imperial Japanese Government recognised the new Government on October 23.

Mr. Ohta said that he himself had drafted the document. Copy of this document and subsequent documents were admitted by the Court on the assurance by Defence Counsel that the absence of the original copies would be proved later.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained that the documents were asked for by Defence and copies of these documents were forwarded by U. S. Army sources in Tokyo. Lt.-Col. E. K. Square had been cited to confirm this statement.

JAP GOVT. STATEMENT

Witness next produced a statement made by the Japanese Government on October 23, 1943. This stated that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind had been established under the leadership of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and the Imperial Japanese Government were confident that this marked an epoch-making step towards the long cherished aspirations of the people of India for independence "The Japanese Government recognised the Government as the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and hereby declared that every possible assistance on its part will be afforded to the latter for the achievement of its aim."

TOJO ASSURES ALL-OUT CO-OPERATION

Witness produced a copy of a speech made by the Japanese Prime Minister Gen. Tojo, before the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations on November 6, 1943. Gen. Tojo was quoted as saying, "now that the foundation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been solidified till further and the Indian patriots under the same Government are firmly determined to accomplish their steadfast aim. I take this occasion to declare that the Imperial Government of Japan is ready shortly to place the Andaman and Nicobar islands of Indian territory, now under the occupation of the Imperial Japanese forces, under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind as the initial evidence of her evidence to help in India's struggle for freedom."

Japan, Tojo said, was determined to extend all-out co-operation to India in her fight for freedom. Japan was anxious that the Indians, on their part, should redouble their efforts in that direction.

TRANSLATION CORRECT

Answering questions put by the Counsel for Prosecution, Sir N. P. Engineer, witness said that he was not present at the Assembly where Gen. Tojo made the speech but a report of the proceedings of the Assembly was sent regularly to the Foreign Office.

Sir N. P. Engineer: I do not want to be obstructive nor shall I be obstructive in the admission of any evidence solely on technical grounds, but the position here is that I want to see the whole of the report. This evidence, according to witness, was part of the report.

Witness said that he did not remember whether the copy of the speech was part of the report.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the U. S. Authorities in Tokyo had sent the translation through their Liaison Office.

Advocate-General: Where is the proof of the correctness of the translation.

Questioned by the Judge-Advocate, witness said that as far as he knew the translation was correct. He had gone through the original Japanese report and also the English translation. All the speeches made at the Assembly were translated in various languages.

The Court decided to admit the document.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Japanese Government, said witness, decided to send Mr. Hachiya as Diplomatic Representative to the Provisional Government of Free India. An announcement was made to this effect.

Witness produced a copy of an announcement by the Japanese Board of Information on November 26 1944, which said, "conversations are now going on between Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, now in Tokyo and representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government, concerning measures for increased co-operation between the two Governments in regard to the successful consummation of the Greater East Asia war and of the independence of India".

"As a result of these conversations it was decided that the Japanese Government would send Diplomatic Representatives to the Provisional Government.

Cross-examined by Sir N. P. Engineer, witness said that he had been in the Japanese Foreign Office since 1928.

Q. Are you not aware that there was a branch of an Indian Independence League in Tokyo long before war was declared with Japan?

Ans. No; I am not aware of it.

Q. Do you know that in March 1942 there was a goodwill mission?

Ans. I do not remember.

Q. Were you then in your office?

Ans. I was in Foreign Office but I had nothing to do with the goodwill mission.

Q. Are you aware of the fact that Rash Bihari Bose and other persons of the Indian Independence League had been asking the Japanese Government for assistance in their movement.

"HEARSAY OF WORST KIND"

Ans. I have seen no official records to that effect but I came to know of it through newspaper reports.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai objected and said that to say that witness came to know of it through newspaper reports was not evidence.

The Court sustained the objection, the Judge-Advocate remarking, "Yes: It is hearsay of the worst kind".

Witness said that he did not know about the conference held at Bangkok.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of what was actually done by the Japanese Government as regards the Nicobar and Andaman Islands?

Ans. No.

MATSUMOTO'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto of the Japanese Foreign Office next gave evidence. He said that he was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs from November 1942 to October 1944 and again from May 1945 to the end of the war. Before he became Vice-Minister for the first time, he was the Director of the Japanese Treaty Bureau which dealt with matters relating to treaties with foreign countries.

He was aware of the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India. He identified a copy of a document recognising the Free India Government. He had also seen the original document in Tokyo Foreign Office.

RECOGNISED BY NINE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Matsumoto said that he was aware that the Provisional Government was recognised by the Governments of Croatia Manchukuo, Germany, Italy, China, Thailand, Philippines and Burma. He was present at the Assembly of Greater East Asia Nations on November 6, 1943 at Tokyo when the Prime Minister, Gen Tojo addressed them. A copy of Gen Tojo's speech which was filed in the Court, he said was substantially correct

As regards the reference to the ceding of Andamans and Nicobar, Mr. Desai asked whether orders were passed on this matter to the Naval Headquarters in the Islands. Witness did not know personally whether such an order was passed, but he thought it must have been issued.

Cross-examined by Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate General, Mr. Matsumoto said that he had no dealings with the Indian Independence League in the course of his duties. He was Director of Treaty Bureau from September 1940 to November 1942. He had never met Rash Behari Bose In his capacity as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs he knew the Foreign Office had some connection with the Indian Independence League but he did not know what it was.

Q: Can you tell the court whether the Japanese Government encouraged the activities of the Indian Independence League long before the war.

Ans: I know absolutely nothing about it.

Q. Is it not part of your duty as Director of Treaty Bureau to know these things.

Ans: It was not my duty.

Q: What were the functions of the Bureau.

Ans: The Bureau attended to matters connected with treaties with other countries. I think the Indian Independence League was a political matter.

DID JAPS ENCOURAGE UNREST IN INDIA BEFORE WAR?

Q: I put it to you it was part of the Japanese Government's policy long before the war to create and encourage unrest in India.

A: I know nothing whatever about any such policy.

Q: Did you know Rash Behari Bose was in Japan.

A: Yes.

Q: How long was he in Japan before the war?

A: For many years, but I don't know how many.

Witness said that in October or November 1943 the question was first considered by the Japanese Government of recognition of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Q: I put it to you that as far back as March 1942 members of the Indian Independence League approached the Japanese Government for recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India with, and also obtain recognition from Japan's Allies.

A: I am not aware of it.

Withness said he knew Babu Subhas Bose, whom he first met about April 1943 in his own official residence in Tokyo. Subhas Babu came from Germany.

Q: Was it the Japanese Government that asked the German Government to send him from Germany?

JAPS ARRANGED IT

Ans: The Japanese Government made arrangements with the German Government to send Babu Subhas Bose to Japan.

Q: What made the Japanese Government make these arrangements with the German Government?

Ans: The Japanese Government knew that Babu Subhas Bose was working for India's independence. They thought he would help Japan in the war and at the same time they wanted to help him to obtain India's indpendence.

Q: Do you suggest that the Japanese Government did it of their own accord without being requested to do so by anybody?

Ans: The Japanese Government did this at its own instance.

Q: The Japanese Government thought this was one of the ways of winning the war.

A: It was done to help the Japanese war aims.

Q: When Babu Subhas Bose was sent for, the Japanese knew he was intended to be at the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Indian National Army.

Ans: As far as I am concerned, I understood that Babu Subhas Bose was to be head of the Provisional Government.

Witness said that Babu Subhas Bose came to Japan about April 1943 and remained there about a month. Witness knew officially that a Provisional Government of Free India was going to be formed and Bose would be Head of it and the Japanese Government would recognise and help that Government.

RECOGNITION TO HELP JAP WAR EFFORT

Q: Was recognition of the Free India Government part of Japan's war strategy?

A: I think the only reason why the Japanese Government wanted to recognise the Provisional Government of Free India was to help the Japanese war effort.

Q: It was Japan who got her Allies to recognise the Provisional Government of Free India.

A: Japan asked all her Allies to recognise the Provisional Government and they did recognise it.

To further questions, witness replied that Babu Subhas Bose asked the Japanese Government to request all her Allies to recognise such a Government and that Babu Subhas Bose asked Japan's Allies through the Japanese Government for such recognition.

Witness did not think that Babu Subhas Bose's request was made in writing, but he was not sure.

Q: What is your authority for saying that Bose requested the Allies through the Japanese Government?

A: I was in the Foreign Office at the time and I heard about it officially but I don't know whether the request was made in writing or verbally.

Witness said this was in October 1943. He thought Bose was then in Japan. Witness did not remember having seen any document containing such a request from Bose.

Q: I put it to you that the Japanese Government as part of its war strategy, not only gave recognition itself but got its Allies to do so.

GOOD THING FOR JAPAN

A: I think that Japan asked her Allies to recognise the Provisional Government because Japan thought it would be a good thing for Japan.

Referring to witness' earlier statement about recognition by Manchukuo, Sir Noshirwan asked whether Manchukuo was not under Japanese Military occupation. Witness said that Japanese soldiers were there but Manchukuo was considered an absolutely independent State.

Similarly Nanking Government was being helped by the Japanese, said witness.

Q: The Nanking Government was a puppet Government and a creature of the Japanese Government.

A: Japan was helping the Nanking Government. She was also considered absolutely independent.

Q: Considered by whom?

A: By Japan and her Allies.

Q: Nobody else in the world thought so except Japan and her Allies.

A: Spain recognised the Nanking Government as an independent Government.

JAP WAR AIM TO FREE INDIA

Witness said that the Philippines, Thailand, and Burma were also considered independent.

Mr. Bhulabhai re-examining witness asked: Will you please state one Japanese war aims as regards India?

A: The Japanese war aim as regards India was to make India independent.

That concluded the examination of Mr. Matsumoto and the Court adjourned till Monday.

Hunger Strike In Benares Jail

BENARES, Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Five "C" Class political prisoners are on hunger strike since Dec. 5 in the Benares Central Jail, it is learned.

Over 100 prisoners have refused to work owing to non-compliance by the authorities of their demands.

The prisoners demand better treatment at the hands of the jail authorities and supply of newspapers and other reading material, "gur" and "bidis".

CULINARY DELICACY TO AID I. N. A. FUND!

Cake With Autograph Of Azad And Jawaharlal

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8

A four-pound "Jai-Hind" cake with autograph of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal will be auctioned to-day. People have already started outbidding one another. Mr. Mulchand has offered Rs. 51, Sjt. B. Pande has offered Rs. 79 and Sjt. Shridhar Malaviya Rs. 101. The cake which is with a local restaurant will be given to highest bidder. The money will be given to the I.N.A. Fund.

ROBBED OF DIAMONDS WORTH Rs. 85,000 IN BUS

Search At Police Station Unearths Burgled Purse From Pocket Of Fellow Passenger

BOMBAY, Staurday.

A passenger travelling in a "C" route bus going from Colaba to Fountain suddenly found his purse containing diamonds worth Rs. 85.000 missing from his coat pocket.

He raised an alarm and the bus was stopped The police arrived and the bus along with the passengers was driven away to the Esplanade Police Station. A search was then carried out and the lost purse with all the diamonds intact was recovered from over the person of a fellow passenger.

Sunderlal Jaekison the suspect along with Iklat Husein and Mumtaz Husein and alleged accomplices was put before the Magistrate to-day. They were all ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Exhibit At Red Fort Trial

Azad Hind Govt. Given Andamans And Nicobar

RED FORT (DELHI), Dec. 8 (API): Full support to India's independence was pledged by the Japanese Premier, General Hideki Tojo, and representatives of various East Asia countries at an assembly of Greater East Asiatic nations held in Tokyo in November 1943. A copy of General Tojo's statement made at the Assembly was produced as an exhibit before the Court Martial trying Capt. Shah Nawaz, Capt. Sahgal and Lieut. Dhillon. Mr. Saburo Ohta, of the Japanese Foreign Office, giving evidence before the Court testified to the statement, which read:

"Not only India but all Greater East Asia was, without doubt, highly invigorated by the speech just given by His Excellency the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in which His Excellency made it clear that the Indian people under the Provisional Government, with the future destiny of India and Asia, at heart, have risen resolutely to realize their long-cherished aspiration to regain India's freedom, independence and prosperity.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S GAINS

"As has been reiterated in the various statements already issued, the Empire of Japan means to give India every possible aid so that she may free herself from the American and British yoke and attain her long-cherished ambition. Now that the foundation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been solidified still further, and the Indian patriots under the same Government, bound in close units as never before, are firmly determined to accomplish their steadfast aim, I take this occasion to declare that the Imperial Government of Japan is ready shortly to place the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indian territory now under the occupation of the Imperial Japanese Forces, under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, as the initial evidence of her readiness to help in India's struggle for independence.

MUTUAL HELP

"The lofty ideal that guided Japan's national founding of enabling all peoples to have each its proper status and to enjoy well-being has been and is being steadily carried out. The Japanese Empire to-day has been strengthened further in its determination to extend all-out co-operation to India in her fight for freedom. Japan is anxious that the Indians on their part shall extend redoubled efforts in that direction.

"From the spirited utterances by their Excellencies the representatives of various countries of East Asia at yesterday's and to day's sessions of this Assembly, I note with assurance and satisfaction that these countries, in concert with Japan, are extending every support to the cause of India's independence. I trust and hope that they will give even greater support to that cause in the future."

MOHAMED ABDUR REHEMAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To perpetuate the memory of the Late Janab Mohamed Abdur Reheman, the veteran Congress leader of Kerala, a committee was formed at a public meeting of Keralites held under the joint auspices of Kerala Youth Congress and Bombay Kerala Samaj on 25th November 1945. The Committee was authorised to collect funds to raise a suitable memorial to the departed leader.

The Committee met yesterday, and elected Mr. A. Narayanan as its chairman and R. Varma and Mr. M N. Kurup as its joint Secretaries. It was decided to stage a malayalam drama 'Edium Minnalum" for collecting funds. The Committee expects the co-operation of all the people and particularly Keralites.

All contributions may please be sent to the Secretary, Mohamed Abdur Reheman Memorial Committee, 81, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

ABIDALLY & HIFAZAT RASOOL FINED

Instigating B.E.S.T. Workers To Go On 10-Minute Strike On Ashti-Chimur Day

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday in the case in which Mr. Abidally Jaferbhoy and Mr. Mohmed Hifazat Rasool, President and Secretary, respectively, of the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, stood charged with having instigated the workers of the B.E.S.T. Company Ltd., as a result of which the Bus and Tram workers on April 3 last had gone on a ten-minute strike in sympathy with the prisoners in the Chimur and Ashti cases.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

In pronouncing the judgment, the Magistrate held that he was fully satisfied that the accused were responsible for causing, producing or instigating the strike. He was further of the opinion that the strike was not in furtherance of any industrial dispute, and that it was not sanctioned by any lawful authority.

It also appeared to him that the strike was without any lawful excuse inasmuch as the impending execution of the Chimur and Ashti prisoners could not be the subject of a trade dispute. It had nothing to do with the ordinary activities of the workers of the B.E.S.T. Company.

This subject could at the most be construed as a political or humanitarian ground, but could afford no foundation for a strike. It was for this reason that he considered the strike to be without any lawful excuse and, therefore, convicted the accused.

C. P. Inspector-General Of Police Assures Cadets Of Their Future

NAGPUR, Dec. 7 (API): "Do not be unduly concerned about your future" said Mr. D. G. Watson, Inspector-General of Police, C. P. and Berar at the final parade of cadets of Police Training College, Saugor.

"There has been some justifiable apprehension amongst serving police officers as to their future security and treatment," said Mr. Watson, "but I should like to assure you that every good police force is a structure which has sufficient inherent strength to withstand any political storm. The police are above politics and have no concern with intrinsic merits of political, communal or industrial disputes. Their function is to protect life and property, preserve order and either to prevent offences or to bring them to justice. In particular, mob violence must always be opposed by police under any Government, no matter in what cause such violence may be invoked. Every Government must rely on its police force to uphold its authority and to preserve law and order. Consequently, no Government can afford to persecute or neglect its police force but to enable it to govern, it must provide itself with strong and contented body of men."

"Do not, therefore, be unduly concerned about the future. If your conduct is always correct, you have nothing to fear for in that case vile plots of calumnators must in the end be confounded."

RAJKOT, Dec. 7: The Kathiawad Students' Conference will be held here on 8th and 9th in Rastriyashala, Balwantrai Mehta presiding. Sjt. Jaysukhlal Shah will be Reception Chairman while Dhebarbha will perform the opening ceremony of the conference. It begins from to-morrow evening. Darbar Gopaldas is expected to come.

FIGURES COMPETITION RESULTS

Rs. 10,000 DIVIDED AMONG 9 SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

RS. 1,111 FOR EACH

There were 9 all-correct entries so the prize of Rs. 10,000 is divided among them, each getting Rs. 1111-2 as. (Rupees one thousand one hundred and eleven and annas two only).

K. V. Mehta,
Electrical Subordinate,
Electrical Sub-Division
C.P.W.D.
BOMBAY.

Ranjitsingh Gordhandas,
65/67 Vithal Wadi,
Kalbadevi Road
BOMBAY 2.

P. P. Daiya,
C/o Tulsidas Mavji
Vadgadi,
BOMBAY 3.

Kantilal Keshvlal,
Labh Niwas,
Khetwadi 4th Lane,
BOMBAY.

V. K. Bakshi,
D54 Sonawalla Building 8,
Tardeo
BOMBAY

G. A. Nurani,
95 Bhandari Street,
Chuckla
BOMBAY 3.

Nazar Futehally,
Juhu Lane
ANDHERI.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The figures in the last column of the "Correct Solution" were as under:

53
85
39
88
23
95
65
59

Total 507

R. K. Patel,
23 Tagore Road,
Santacruz
BOMBAY 25.

Miss P. R. Dubash,
Bajanwad
NAVSARI.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 17th Dec. 1945, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution

SIND PRAYS FOR MOOKERJEE'S RECOVERY

KARACHI, Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Mass prayers offered by the Hindus in many district towns in Sind for the speedy recovery of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha were held to-day.

At Karachi, Hindu Sabha passed a resolution recording their great concern for his health and praying God to spare him for the nation needed him

GANDHIJI SENDS LETTER TO MOOKERJEE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, yesterday, through Dr. Sushila Nair, who was also deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to enquire about Dr. Mookerjee's health.

Dr. Mookerjee is slowly improving but remains weak.

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN CHINA SEEKS AUTONOMY

CHUNGKING, Dec. 7 (U.P.A.): The Mohammedan Youth League in China revealed in a press conference that firstly, it advocates complete autonomy for the Mohammedan tribes of Sinkiang; secondly, it objects to the massacring of Indonesians by the British and Dutch forces in the South Seas.

The League said that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen clearly insisted on absolute equality and self-government for all the peoples in the Chinese Republic, but the facts are that in Sinkiang today there are only two Mohammedan district magistrates out of about 70.

It also said that out of 70 million Indonesians, there are 60,000 Moslems who are all expecting moral support from revolutionary China.

The Communist daily "New China" said that armed conflicts in Sinkiang between Kuomintang troops and Kazakhs and Uzbeks have been a long drawn out affair. The whole nation wants to know what exactly happened.

"Sin Min Pao" said that negotiations are still going on at Tihus between the delegations of the Central Government and the minorities. The central issue is the degree of autonomy. While the Government is ready to give qualified gradual autonomy, the tribes insist on immediate complete autonomy.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN!

LONDON, Dec. 8. (U.P.I.): Embarkation of six Negro soldiers in the United States aircraft-carrier 'Crotan' at Le Havre in which there were already 1,200 white troops is reported to have caused friction between the United States Army and Naval Officers.

Reports reaching Paris state that the carrier's officers first declined to permit the Negro company of 123 men on board as there were no "segregation facilities". Apparently one Negro officer and five Negro soldiers got aboard unobserved.

"The feelings between the Army and Navy Officers were described as reaching a high pitch", says the Paris edition of the "New York Herald Tribune". "When the carrier's officers demanded that the Negroes be removed the Army refused to move them saying, if men were to be forced off the vessel the Navy personnel would have to do it".

'Crotan' sailed yesterday for the United States with six Negroes aboard.

Notorious Frontier Outlaw Shot Dead

PESHAWAR, Dec. 7 (A.P.I.): Sultan leader of a notorious gang of outlaws, who was a terror in the Charsaddah sub-division of the Peshawar District, is reported to have been shot dead by someone near the village of Sherpa.

Sultan had previously managed to give a slip to the police several times.

Sultan was responsible for many dacoities and murders including that of the old father of Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Judge of the N. W. F. P. Judicial Commissioner Court.

The Frontier Government had declared a reward of Rs. two thousand for the capture of Sultan, dead or alive.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuter): The view that it is unrealistic to ask the Russians to withdraw nearly 75,000 men from Persia by the end of December is expressed by the "New Statesman and Nation" in the current issue.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
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MATRIMONIAL

Two decent and well placed Gujrati youths of respected family of Bombay, desire marriage with cultured and educated girls of respectable family. No caste restriction. Age limit 25. Apply Post Box No. 207A. Bombay.

We suggest Princes, I. C. S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage. 7. Beadon Road. Lahore 2052

A Young Bania widower, a business man, with good monthly income, desires to marry with a cultured Gujarati Bania girl, any Sub-caste. Please write to Box No. 217 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a good-looking educated and cultured Bride for a Bengal Hindu highly educated Gazetted Officer No caste or province restrictions Please reply Box No 178, "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Engineer to work on Mirrless oil engine 300 to 400 B. H. P. experience of at least five years essential. Apply Box No. 146 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted influential advertisement representative in Bombay for two renowned Hindi and Urdu Fortnightlies Preferably representative of some Northern India paper. Apply Chandra, Post Box 248 Delhi (5811)

Wanted one Chief Sales-executive for our Head Office at Calcutta to organise and supervise the sales of the following products manufactured by us: Starches and Starch products, Liquors, Golden Syrup, Pharmaceutical products and Confectionery goods. Qualified and educated persons who have held senior appointments for over 8 years in sales organisations of a firm having branches all over India would be given preference. Please apply to Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros., Ltd.,5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable Applications received on or before the 1st January, 1946 will only be considered (5813)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Energetic Agents to push the sales of our ordinary and Fancy Screw Neck Glass Bottles made by Modern Machinery in our Glass Works and also Glassware, such as Tumblers, Jars Plates Globes etc Firms already in this line need apply to:—Indus Glass Works, Hyderabad (Sind) 160

Wanted—Selling Agents throughout India for our Jute Carpet, Ashan, Chair Cloth and other fancy articles of Jute. Please apply stating previous experience, minimum volume of business and citing Trade reference. Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta (5814)

Wanted—Sole Agent and manufacturers representatives by a highly reputed and well-established pharmaceutical company of Bengal. Apply with details of past connections to Post Box 11441, Calcutta. (253)

Wanted stockists and agents to push our products real nut buttons for coats, trousers and shirts. Samples against payment of Rs. 2/- in advance. The Allied Button Mfg Co. Upper Bela Road, Delhi (251)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Become Graduates (Punjab University) by 15 months' home study Apply Dewan's, Lahore 69

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 9425

MEDICAL ADLETS

Effective Treatment Epilepsy Hysteria and convulsions Apply to Rao Bahadur T. S Iyer, Retired Civil Surgeon, "Gokulam" Mylapore, Madras. (9369)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 40|45 gall. Steel Barrels available at:—

(i) M|s. A. K. Sarkar Ltd., Barrel Repair Plant, Dakhineswar (24 Parganas). 46000 Nos.
(ii) Officer Commanding, 126 Ind. Supply Co., Shamnagar (24 Parganas) 1500 Nos.
(iii) Manager, Army Salvage Depot, Sibpur, Howrah 12500 Nos

2. The stores will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the Conditions of Contract laid down in form Con. 117.

3. The stores can be inspected at site.

4. Offers in Tenderers' own form in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. CDD|CNT|1|1 due on 20-12-45" should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 5,000|- deposited as Earnest Money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Calcutta.

5. Tenders should reach the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta by 4 p.m. on 20th December, 1945.

6. Offer should remain open for acceptance upto 19th January 1946.

7. The delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 20 days from the date of issue of the sale order.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

(5824)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentially. Enquire Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp 9951

Loan-Scholarship available for education in India or abroad, repayable on liberal terms Parents, Guardians, and Students interested should write for free particulars enclosing self-addressed envelope containing 2½ annas postage stamps to:— Scholarship Corporation of India Ltd., Postbag No. 1044 Bombay 1. (223)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Exports from India: Manufacturers interested in exporting their products may please get in touch with us. We would be specially interested in Carpets, and Indian Handicrafts, etc. Apply M/s Escorts (Agents) Limited The Mall Lahore. 5781

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

We will sell it for you for better profit. Let us know what you have to sell—Shamsundar Kishindas, III floor, III block, Devkaran Mansions, Princess St, Bombay 2 Phone 31291. 210

TODAY AT 9-30 A M.

DEEWAR

Prithvi Theatres' Stage Hit

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs 426/8 for January delivery and declined to Rs. 424/8 on increased selling influenced by the proposed Sales Tax by the Bombay Government. At the decline there was renewed buying and January hardened to Rs. 427/4 as there is shortage of staple cotton.

There was steady buying and short covering which hardened January to Rs. 429/8 but reacted at Rs. 428/8 on scattered realising. There was renewed buying and January rose to Rs. 432/8 which was a new high level. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under.

I.C.C. January	432	8	0
I.C.C. March	439	12	0
I.C.C. May	448	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 802 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate. 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY Dec. 7.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close
I.C.C. January	430/8	425	425/8
I.C.C. March	438	434/8	434/12
I.C.C. May	447	443/8	443/12

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Bullion Market was again quiet today with increased selling in Gold. The market opened steady at Rs. 83 for Forward Gold and improved to Rs 83/2 but declined to Rs. 82/2 under heavy general selling. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 82/2. Forward Silver also at Rs. 133/12 and after advancing to Rs. 134/ declined to Rs 133/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 133/8. Tone of the market was easy.

Later on there was extensive unloading in Gold which declined to Rs. 81/4 and steadied at Rs. 81/10. Spot demand has fallen off. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	81	7	0
Forward Gold	81	10	0
Ready Silver	133	12	0
Forward Silver	133	12	0

American Cotton Review

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

New seasonal prices attained high levels on persistent price fixing partially against sales to France and scattered commission house buying influenced by the growing threat of inflation tightening supply situation particularly for better grades, and larger export possibilities. However, tendency to evenup commitments prior to Saturday's Bureau report subsequently stalled the upward turn In connection with the latter, the belief is widespread that production will be in the neighbourhood of nine million bales Trade attention is also centering on Washington conferences in which plans are being discussed to ship Government surplusses to Germany and Japan. Unofficial premature forecasts of cotton acreage at 25 to 27 million acres compared with approximately 20 millions recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture. Meanwhile advices from Memphis state that next season acreage will not be certain until early spring when ranting operations begin owing to the difficulty of replacing wornout equipment and labour shortages pointing out that despite demobilization of armed forces the farm population is not increasing.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Dec 7.

December	24.65+05
January	24.46+05
March	24.57+05
March highest (12 27 p.m.)	24.57+05
March lowest (10-33 a.m.)	24.49—3
May	24.44+09
July	24.12+08
October	23.36+06
December	23.24+03
Middling Spot	25.10—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Dec 7.

December	24.62+06
March	24.58+07
May	24.46+08
July	24.14+07
October	23.36+04
Middling Spot	24.20+05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

New York Dec 7.

March	24.54
May	24.39

RANJIT'S DEVOTIONAL HIT 2nd WEEK

DHANNA BHAGAT

KAMAL ZAMINDAR, KAMLA CHATTERJI, N. KABIR. BABY MUMTAZ. RAJENDRA.

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sun Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

UJT Release

WINDING UP OF CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPT.

Mahamadi Meets Bombay Officials

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (API): Questions relating to the projected winding up of the Civil Supplies Department were discussed by Mr. R. A. Mahamadi, Deputy Secretary to the Industries and Civil Supplies Department, Government of India, with the officials of the Civil Supplies Department in Bombay. Mr. Mahamadi will place before the Government of India the result of these discussions for final decision.

With JEEVAN, RANJANA, UMAKANT, RAJKUMARI SHUKLA & SUMATI GUPTE

Daily at 4, 7 & 9-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p. m.

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5-30

CAPITOL

(EVERGREEN Release)

7TH WEEK OF POPULARITY!
MINERVA'S
MAMMOTH HIT

EK-DIN-KA-SULTAN

Directed by SOHRAB MODI
Starring: MEHTAB

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p. m.

NEW WEST END

LEADING THE CITY'S FILM FARE—

KISHORE SAHU'S
Spectacular Historical

VEER KUNAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Matinee 1 P.M.

Advance Booking:
10 to 12 and 4-30 to 6 P.M.

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NOVELTY

4TH HOUSEFUL WEEK!
EASTERN PICTURES'
ENNOBLING SOCIAL

ZEENAT

Directed by SHAUKAT HUSSAIN
Starring: NOORJEHAN
Plans open: 9 to 11, 6 to 6 p.m.
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. Ho[illegible] p. m.

SUPER

A "SALMA" Release

DANGER TO NATIONAL PLANNING

Manu Subedar Exposes Anglo-American Loan Deal

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (A.P.I.): "Bleeding India has been favourite pastime in the past. That a Socialist Government should also indulge in the same pastime would be a sad reflection of human nature", said Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central), in an interview to the Associated Press of India on the implications of the Anglo-American financial agreement.

"The Anglo-American Agreement—good for the United Kingdom—reached after prolonged negotiations, creates" Mr. Manu Subedar said, "A pattern for other agreements between the U.S.A. and the major countries. That India should be dragged, tied down to the chariot wheels of Britain, without her consent into proposals, agreements and settlements unfavourable to her interests, is a great pity. Even the Parliamentary Delegation—or is it another Simon Commission?—will not be able to allay the universal bad feeling and bitterness in India arising out of financial injustice, which will permanently ruin Indo-British relationship. 'Proposals' will soon be made to India, and there would be a mimicry of "acceptance" by the present unrepresentative and irresponsible Government of this country. All sections and all parties, except the henchmen of Government, will oppose the imposition on India of one-sided arrangements It would be equally objectionable if India's 'consent' to Bretton-Woods is given, as India does not want loans, but is merely concerned with recovering her proper dues."

"MONSTROUS SUGGESTION"

"The Sterling assets of India were created," Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out, "without her consent through purchases in India at controlled prices, that is, at a price lower than what the civil population had to pay in many cases. The accumulations arose from excessive note-printing in India and from deprivations, which resulted in death, disease and privation to millions. The suggestion, that any part of these accumulations should be written off or 'scaled down' is therefore monstrous, more particularly when there are assets belonging to H. M. G.? and belonging to English nationals in this country, which have not been mobilised towards the repayment to India. Even the fact that such a course will abate the inflation has not led England's Socialist Government to call in these assets and to attempt to pay India's legitimate dues. The mind of India on the subject of the sterling balances and the dollar pool was expressed by the resolutions of the National Planning Committee."

"While the details of any proposal, which may be made to India by the United Kingdom, would have to be scrutinised carefully, it is obvious that the world centre of finance has permanently gone from London to New York, and the U. S. A. has insisted on the abolition of the Dollar Pool and free exchange between Sterling countries and U.S.A. for the future. With regard to the past, time is given to the United Kingdom to adjust. The Self-Government dominions know what they want and will insist on a policy, which will satisfy their interests. Even the intervention of the U. S. A. cannot save India from the full effects of injuries inflicted in the past five years, or from acceding to one-sided proposals harmful to India's interests. The suggestion that financial sacrifices should be made by India in order to get political rights, would be adding insult to injury.

DANGER TO BOMBAY PLAN

"It is definitely disclosed that only a fraction of the total will be available for immediate use either in dollars or in other currencies than Sterling. It is also indicated that the rest will then be returned by instalments, whose nature has not yet been mentioned. Even if India is able to resist the 'scaling down' and the appropriations in the so-called postwar settlements, or to the transfer of dud assets to India, the freezing—politely called 'funding'—if the balance will knock the bottom out of the Bombay Plan and every other plan, which, if reckless note-printing still goes further, will involve great suffering for the bulk of the population with the exception of those who have benefited through the war."

"Bleeding India has been a favourite pastime in the past. That a Socialist Government should also indulge in the same pastime would be a sad reflection on human nature. Arrangements, which involve serious interference with India's freedom to fix up her exchanges, trade, tariffs, currency conditions and price levels, and which involve even a partial confiscation of the compulsory reserves built up in the form of sterling balances representing great sacrifices, will be resented, if they are imposed. Better relationship between England and India will be jeopardised. More particularly will this be the result, as England cannot exist without fifty percent more exports, and such export of consumer goods must necessarily result in serious check on industry already established and on further expansion.

"I would ask the statesmen of the United Kingdom to keep in mind all the grandeloquent principles, which they put forward while negotiating this loan from U.S.A., and not to omit to apply them in the proposals which emanate from them towards India. I can only hope that they are wise enough to see that their real and permanent interests lie in not embittering the Indian population on the financial front."

New Sterling Deal Procedure

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuter): The Anglo-American Loan agreement does not of course mean that India's, Egypt's, Argentina's and all other countries existing sterling balances will or can be "unlocked" during 1946 for free convertibility into dollars; on the contrary, only a small portion of them is likly to be so released writes Reuter's Financial Correspondent.

The stipulation is that within one year, Sterling receipts from current transactions of all Sterling area countries will be freely convertible into dollars or any other currencies.

For existing sterling balances (including those already accumulated and to be accumulated during the next few months until Britain can make agreements for settlement) Britain intends trying to make settlements with both Sterling area and other countries based on dividing these Sterling balances into three portions: Firstly a portion immediately releasable and convertible into any currency; secondly, a portion releasable by instalments over 50 years beginning 1951; and thirdly "balances to be adjusted as contribution to a settlement of war and post-war indebtedness and in recognition of the benefits which the countries concerned might be expected to gain from such settlement.

This means partial scaling down—if a creditor country agrees and presumably selectively. Any existing balances promptly released under the first heading or gradually released under the second heading will be freely convertible into dollars or any other currency (again "for current transactions") but the proportion which Britain will actually be able to release in any near future may in practice be very small indeed.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): India's position has certainly not improved as a result of the Anglo-American financial agreement, says Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, editor of the "Eastern Economist", commenting on the agreement.

He says: Whether the terms of the agreement are favourable or not the public have got a right to complain against the thoroughly indifferent and unworthy attitude of the Government of India.

DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

Mahatmaji's Advice To Charka Sangh Workers

WARDHA, Dec. 6. (A.P.I.): How can one person ride two horses simultaneously asks Mahatma Gandhi. "Whoever joins the Charkha Sangh should devote all his time to that institution alone, and one who prefers politics should dedicate himself to that work only" observed Mahatma Gandhi during the course of his reply to a query from a Charkha Sangh worker, in the current issue of "Khadi Jagat" published by the All-India Spinners Association, whether Charkha Sangh workers can participate in the election activity during their spare time after attending to the office or the Khadi Bhandar work.

Liquidate Dollar Pool Immediately

Only Way To Normalise Trade Within Sterling Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (U.P.A.): Far Eastern exporters here expressed disappointment to-day over the section in the Anglo-American agreement calling for the liquidation of the dollar pool one year after the agreement is ratified by both parties.

They said they felt the dollar pool should be broken up immediately and pointed out that they have been waging a constant campaign to liquidate the pool so that trading relations with countries within the sterling area such as India, Malaya and Burma could be resumed on a normal basis.

They admitted, however, that the pool doesn't act generally as a barrier to American exports in aggregate but it does affect U. S traders in countries which have an export surplus in their trade with the United States. They expressed the opinion that the loan probably would not be ratified until February, thereby actually continuing the dollar pool for more than a year.

HOW BRITAIN MUST UTILISE LOAN

LONDON, Dec. 8 (A.P.A.): The question that springs to everybody's lips here, and is echoed in a section of the press is: will the Government take advantage of the facilities released to the nation by the grant of the American loan?

Says the Economist, "the charge against the Government is not that it is overdoing its interventions in economic affairs, but that it is confining them to formalities of organisation, not that it is planning too much but that it is planning the wrong things."

The journal asserts that "drastic intervention is needed in regard to the steel, ship building and the motor car industries. "It has become apparent that only the state can initiate a plan of technical rationalisation sufficiently far-reaching to rescue the industry from the vicious circle of restriction into which it has been driven by one decade of depression and a second decade of protection."

The 'Economist' suggests that the Government "should stabilise the activities of the shipbuilding industry" and ensure the existence of a merchant navy of the proper size and balance.

Pointing-out that during the war Britain produced aircraft more cheaply than America, the 'Economist', considering this as a fit case for intervention, suggests that the Government should "ask motor car industry to submit co-operative designs for no more than ten models of cars and then to concentrate the orders for each model on one or two factories. British cars, like British aircraft, might be much cheaper than American."

Press comments favour the formulation of a wages policy as the solution to raising output. Employers, especially, in the building industry, say that it will give them a chance to pick keen servicemen.

Unemployment figures published yesterday are now double that of the last quarter namely, 232.000 on the 15th of October.

It is too early to say what precisely the effect of this agreement will be on India. At the moment of writing, there have been some slight reference in the Financial press hinting at "adjustments of the sterling balances."

The "Financial Times" says, "of particular interest to the city is the clause in the agreement which binds the Government, not later than one year after the effective date of the agreement, to wind up the dollar pool within the period of a year. The decision to invite holders of the Sterling balances to agree to some sacrifice in order to contribute to the war effort will be welcomed by the city where it has been long considered that this should be done."

British Press View Washington Pact With Mixed Feelings

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuter): Without exception the British National press comments this morning on the conclusion of the Anglo-American loan agreement, and while the general tenor is that the loan will ease the British position somewhat, there is nevertheless strong criticism of several clauses and some doubt as to the ultimate outcome.

A leader in the 'London Times' declares that the agreement will be subject to close criticism both in the United States and Britain. The article points out that the agreement concerns many more countries than the two signatories of the first drafts, and these nations will do their utmost to ensure that the outcome make it possibe for them—"debtors as they may be with deficits in trade"—to meet their foreign obligations without penalties to their domestic activity

Conservative "Daily Telegraph" affirms that though many may feel apprehensive of the price which Britain is paying for "relief from immediate and urgent stringency in the supply of dollars, there can be few who would not recoil from the alternative which must attend rejection."

The article points out that refusal of the loan would compel Britain to seek elsewhere imports on which standard British life depends, and "it can be stated without fear of contradiction that no such resource is open to us." The duration of loan negotiations and the quality of the British negotiators leave no doubt that the terms are most favourable which would assure acceptance of proposals by the United States Congress, the 'Daily Telegraph' states.

Conservative "Daily Mail" believes that nervousness regarding the loan is "unjustified." The paper declares that those who view the acceptance implied in the loan of the Bretton Woods plan for international trade with fear should "ask themselves what is there to put in its place."

Lord Beaverbrook's 'Daily Express" calls for rejection of the Washington agreement on the grounds that it involves acceptance of Bretton Woods and therefore restoration of the gold standard, which is unsuitable since the United States is the creditor country and because her enormous internal resources cannot become great importer which is necessary for operation gold standard with "reasonable smoothness."

Labour 'Daily Herald's' political correspondent declares that official quarters in London stress that acceptance of the Bretton Woods agreement "does not in any way imply return to the gold standard"

The "Daily Mirror" hails the "tremendous diplomatic victory for the Labour Government" but views with alarm possible return to the gold standard. If the implications in the agreement were to this end, then "British people will say 'no' to both the loan and the pact"

Liberal "Manchester Guardian" affirms that it is not easy to welcome the Washington agreement with relief and gratitude

Conservative "Yorkshire Post" states that the pact appears to be a first rate bargain for the United States

Communist "Daily Worker" asks: "Is the American loan to Britain to be followed by an international economic agreement or by a cut-throat war for markets, leading once again to a trade depression and war".

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Three sick destitutes died and twelve others were admitted to Calcutta hospitals on December 5 states a Government Press Note.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA
ANNUAL FINE ART EXHIBITION
AT
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall
8th to 19th December, 1945
Daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

B.P.C.C. To Contest All Provincial Seats

APPLICATIONS INVITED BY JANUARY 6

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting, on Saturday resolved to contest all the seats of the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly allotted to the various constituencies in the city and invited applications from those desiring to stand on the Congress ticket.

Applications should be made in the prescribed form and should enclose cheque for the sum of Rs. 125 consisting of a deposit of Rs. 100 (refundable in case of a candidate who is not selected) and Rs. 25. application fee (not refundable).

It was decided that applications should reach at the latest by January 6, 1946. at the office of the B.P.C.C.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder was voted to the chair.

The Committee, on a resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil, decided to select Messrs. N. S. Kajrolkar and S. G. Songaonkar as Harijan candidates for primary elections.

ELIGIBILITY

Mr. Patil by a resolution, sought amendments to the constitution of the Indian National Congress. One of the amendments sought to prescribe a qualifications of eligibility for a seat on the Executive of a Provincial Congress Committee, including that of an office-bearer. The qualification is that the member "undertakes loyally to carry out the programme of the Congress and the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. for the year" and "he undertakes to devote not less than seven hours per week to Congress activities except when he is prevented from doing so by illness or other unavoidable circumstances"

Another amendment stated: "Whereas experience has shown that the formation of political parties or groups inside the Congress creates fissiparous tendencies which lead to the weakening of the Congress as a fighting organisation and leaves room for loyalties to more than one organisation, the formation of any and every such party or groups inside the Congress shall be disallowed until the attainment of "Poorna Swaraj" by the Indian people. Every primary member qualified, as provided in Article 7, shall sign a declaration of undivided loyalty to the Congress, which declaration shall be attached to his nomination as a candidate for the office of a delegate"

Still another amendment sought to expand the present B.P.C.C. from 25 to 50 members.

UNITED FRONT, NOT A PARTY

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas moved an amendment that discussion on the amendment disallowing parties and groups within the Congress be postponed. He declared that the framer of the amendment had completely misunderstood the role of the Indian National Congress. The Congress was not a party but it was a united front of people of various shades of opinions. Parties were nothing but formation of individuals. The life of the Congress had been made healthy by the existence of parties. Groups would continue to be in the Congress only with a different nomenclature.

Secondly, the speaker added, the Congress had laid down its policy and programme. It stood to reason if those who flouted the resolution of the Congress or did not accept the policy and programme were disallowed. He alo asked what would be the position of Nationalist Muslims and Ahrars. Were they going to be turned out?

NO TIME FOR PURGES

Claiming that the Congress was a democratic organisation and not a totalitarian body, Mr. Purushottam said that they should apply their minds to the gaining of independence rather than resort to purges. He added that there would be time enough for such purges.

With regard to the amendment prescribing qualifications for members in the executive body, Mr. Purushottam said that it was vague and asked who was to determine the qualification.

Mr. Patil: It is enough if the person who signs the pledge says it.

Mr. Purushottam: If what is required is only a statement or a declaration, that must be made clear.

AS INDIVIDUALS

Mr. Patil, replying to the criticisms of his amendments, said that the question had been discussed "ad nauseam". He stated that what was sought to be banned was not the expression of free opinion but formation of parties and groups. It was his experience that during the last ten years the Congress organisation had been reduced to a farce by the formation of such groups. But since 1942 it was definitely clear that the Congress was one and united and there was no reason why it should have different parties and groups. The Communists and Royists were no longer in the Congress There were now the Congress Socialist Party and the Forward Bloc. It was open to the Congress Socialists to spread and inculcate socialism in the Congress as individuals.

He appealed to the groups that the time had come to pull their weight together and to merge. As far as Nationalist Muslims and others were concerned, he said that the Congress would co-operate with them in their common object. He stated that parties with different programmes were not compatible with Congress policy.

URGENT ISSUE

He opposed the amendment to postpone discussion because the question was an urgent one. The Congress Constitution Committee was going into the questions and that was the proper time to refer the question of suggesting amendments.

With regard to the criticism that the amendment prescribing qualifications, he said that it was clear and no change was called for.

Mr. Purushottam's amendment was rejected and the original proposition was carried with an overwhelming majority.

The B.P.C.C. appointed a bureau for contacting I.N.A. and demobilized soldiers, a reshuffled Election Campaign Guard and sanctioned the building of one more storey for the Congress House.

Mr. Manilal J. Seth by a resolution suggested the affiliation of several volunteer organisations if they accepted the Congress creed and the Congress uniform after the payment of a specific fee.

This resolution was taken up for discussion along with Mr. Patil's move to postpone discussion on his resolution expounding the position of the Rastra Seva Dal.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas opposed any move for affiliating caste or communal volunteer organisations.

Mr. Manilal Seth's resolution was referred to the constitution sub-committee and discussion on Mr. Patil's resolution was adjourned for about a week

B.P.C.C. PROPERTY TRUSTEES

The B.P.C.C. also appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Ratilal M. Gandhi, S. K. Patil, I. S. Patel, Bhawanji A. Khimji and Mrs. Sofia Khan, to draft in consultation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel a scheme providing for a Board of Trustees to hold, administer and develop the property of the B.P.C.C.

Mr. P. R. Lele, in moving the resolution for contesting all the seats for the Provincial Legislative Assembly, gave the list of constituencies and gave the number of candidates the Congress proposed to put up in all the different constituencies. Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the resolution.

The following are the constituencies and the number of seats:—

(1) GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum).—3 Seats.

(ii) Bombay City (Byculla and Parel)—3 Seats out of which one is reserved for Harijans.

(iii) Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District.—3 Seats out of which one is reserved for Harijans and one for Marathas.

(2) MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District—1 Seats.

(ii) Bombay City South—2 Seats.

(3) WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Bombay City (Girgaum)-General —1 seat

(ii) Bombay City (Bhuleshwar)—General—1 seat.

(iii) Bombay City (Girgaum)—Muhammadan—1 seat

(4) INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Bombay City—1 seat

(5) COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Indian Merchants' Chamber—1 seat.

(ii) Bombay Millowners' Association —1 seat.

(iii) East India Cotton Association—1 seat.

(6) LABOUR CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions—1 seat.

(ii) Railway Unions—2 seats.

(iii) Trade Union of seamen and dock workers— seat

(7) UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY

(i) University—Non-Territorial—1 seat.

I.N.A. Rally In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8 (A.P.I.): This afternoon Calcutta witnessed what is probably the biggest meeting that the city has seen in recent times. A mammoth crowd, estimated by many persons at about 2,00,000, mustered in and outside Desapriya Park in South Calcutta for the inaugural meeting of the Indian National Army Week.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presided and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the meeting.

Bhai Parmanand Loses Deposit

LAHORE, Dec. 8. (API.)

Pt. Thakur Das Bhargava (Congress), was declared elected to the Central Assembly from Ambala Division non-Mohammedan constituency. He polled 5,352 votes against 569 secured by Bhai Parmanand (sitting member), the Hindu Mahasabha candidate who forfeits his security.

GAUBA DEFEATED

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (Muslim League) was declared elected to the Central Legislative Assembly from the East Central Punjab Mohammadan Constituency defeating his rival candidate Mr K L Gauba (Khaksar). Maulana Zafar Ali polled 4,096 votes and Mr Gauba 624 votes. Eighteen votes were declared invalid.

MAHASABHA CANDIDATE FORFEITS SECURITY

PATNA Dec 8. (API.)

Banarasi Prasad Jhunjhunwala (Congress) was declared elected to the Central Assembly today from the Bhagalpur Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas (non-Muhammadan) General Constituency. He secured 4,409 votes while his Hindu Sabha opponent Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal a sitting member secured 179 votes and forfeited his security.

Br. Mission In Java "Extends"

More Troops To Be Rushed To Restore Order

BATAVIA, Dec. 8 (Reuter): British and Indian troops will initiate a drive to restore order in large areas of Java very soon as a result of decisions taken at the Singapore Conference between Admiral Mountbatten, Gen. Christison and Dr. Van Mook, according to authoritative sources here, cables "Reuter's" Special Correspondent.

More troops will be brought here for the purpose, but though Dutch troops will probably be used to police cleared areas, they will not take part in the initial effort. According to these sources, this is an extension of the earlier British mission which was to disarm and remove the Japanese, evacuate the prisoners of war and internees and maintain order in areas necessary for this work.

The new mission will involve the recovery of all Japanese equipment from whoever now holds it.

The object of the new effort is to create a stable, fear-free situation in which it will be possible for the Dutch and the Indonesians to discuss the problems calmly.

Eighth Bride To Wear Slacks At Wedding

NEW YORK Dec. 8 (APA). British born Georgina Campbell says she will set a precedent when she becomes the eighth wife of the asbestos fortune heir Tommy Manville tomorrow. She said all the seven of Manville's previous brides wore wedding gowns for the ceremony but she would be married in slacks.

Tories To Boycott?

Parliamentary Delegation To India

LONDON, Dec. 8. (U.P.I.): The Parliamentary Delegation is still the subject of the talk in the lobbies. The game of "spot the winner" is on.

Labour members are generally keen on going, but the same cannot be said about Conservatives.

Unconfirmed reports are going round the lobbies that Tories may decide boycotting the delegation.

This report has gained some strength, since Earl of Winterton categorically deprecated the idea of the Delegation last night in the House of Commons.

There is also a growing feeling among well-informed circles that the Delegation ought to be Labour Party Delegation instead of an All-Party. It is too late to make it exclusively Labour, however efforts are being made, it is understood, to give the Labour a substantial number, say about thirteen out of twenty members, which is the latest number of delegates mentioned.

It is learned that the Speaker of the House of Commons has been already in touch with Party Leaders and the first list will be submitted early next week.

It is not yet decided whether to include a couple of peers in the delegation. It is suggested that in order to make it fully Parliamentary members of the House of Lords should be invited to choose their representatives

Brailsford Will Be In Bombay In January

LONDON, Dec. 8. (U.P.I.): Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the well-known author of "Subject India" and an authority on Indian affairs is shortly leaving for India to cover the Indian elections for the Socialist Sunday newspaper "Reynolds News". He will leave London on or about December 20 by the "City of Hong Kong" and should be in Bombay in the first week of January.

He said to the "United Press of India": "I know almost all the Indian leaders whom I met in India during my visit in 1931 and also in London whenever they came to this country. As a Socialist, I find no difficulty at all about a solution of the problem, namely complete freedom to India to choose her own form of Government.

"It will be my duty to write objectively and let the British leaders make up their mind. I propose to travel all over the country which will mean that my stay in India will about twelve weeks".

Mr. Brailsford will be accompanied by his wife who will act as his Secretary. He is over 76.

Italian Technician Invents Anti-Atom Defence

ROME, Dec. 8 (U.P.A.): A technician from Mantua has invented a machine capable of exploding the atom bomb from a long range, according to the "Tribuna del Popolo", a Roman daily.

The inventor calls the machine "Ragginzzaeterofolgore", meaning pocket lightning.

Lord Alanbrooke In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived by air at the Santa Cruz air port from Calcutta this afternoon. He was met on arrival by Lt. Gen R. M. M. Lockhart, G.O.C., Southern Command, and Major General E C Beard, Commanding 108 of C Area (Bombay), and drove to Government House. He is expected to leave for Karachi tomorrow.

Slim Leaves For Home

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a stay of ten days in the city General Sir William Slim, former Commander-in-Chief Allied Land Forces, South East Asia and famous Commander of the 14th Army in Burma left for the U K by Liner "Georgic" today.

General Slim is now on his way to take up the appointment of Commandant of the Imperial Defence College.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. VIII

Should There Be Regional Universities In Bombay Province?

No question agitates public mind so much, in the realm of university education, on this side of the country, as the establishment of regional universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Province. The existing University of Bombay,—one of the first three universities established in the country, and the only one yet unaffected by the decentralisation tendency of the age,—is, admittedly, too large and unwieldy to do its work with all-round satisfaction. The number of students appearing at its several examinations is very large and growing every year—with the result that the examinations tend to be more and more mechanical tests of mass produced articles,—altogether apart from that deeper evil which relates to tales of corruption. Occupied as the university is almost entirely with holding and conducting examinations, it has no time to deal with the more vital problem of promoting learning and scientific research. There can be no real promotion of learning and research, unless the university is directly concerned with that task. An unwieldy university, with Province-wide jurisdiction, cannot undertake that function, with any hope of discharging it satisfactorily.

LACK OF EFFECTIVE CONTROL

The number of colleges and schools, under this university, has also grown in proportion. But the authority of the university to exercise effective control remains as determined and prescribed by an outmoded Act. The colleges feel aggrieved against the university, if the latter ventures to tighten its control, supervision, or direction, whether at the time of initial affiliation, or subsequently, for the older as well as the newer colleges. And the university cannot feel its duty to have been satisfactorily discharged without an active and adequate control and supervision of these institutions. The distance of the newer colleges from the headquarters of the university tends to relax control inevitably and the creation of a new Province, Sind, with a separate administration of its own, but having colleges affiliated to the old university of Bombay tends in the same direction.

UNDESIRABLE STATE

Financial reasons complicate the problem still further. The University of Bombay is unique among the sister universities of this country in building up such departments of university teaching and research as it now has almost entirely from its own funds, with such supplement from private donations as could be attracted. Government grant is, proportionately speaking, the lowest to this university among all the universities of India, whether in British India, or in the Indian States. Inevitably, therefore the university becomes dependent more and more upon examination fees that come to occupy a disproportionate share in its finances which is a wholly undesirable state of affairs.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Because of all these, and many other evils, it is generally agreed that the cure lies in setting up regional universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Province, i.e., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay city apart from Sind. There is hardly any difference of opinion among informed thinkers on the subject on this central point. The difference, such as it is, centres round the form, function, and jurisdiction of the several regional universities that are to be established. Government has already declared its decision to begin the programme by establishing a Maharashtra university, in the first instance and giving it a definite form and scope of activities. That does not necessarily mean that the model of Maharashtra will be copied by all other linguistic divisions, even when that project has taken final shape. So the first question relates to whether or not the new university is to be a teaching university, or a mere replica of the present-day examination machine. Whatever the decision on that point, the next question to be decided would be as regards the jurisdiction and scope of activity assigned to the linguistic university. The financing of the new universities would be another similar problem, on which public opinion needs to be developed widely. The treatment of post-graduate teaching and carrying on of research, in pure as well as applied science, will be another difficult question for the new as well as the existing universities. Finally, the provision of higher education for people who are earning their livelihood at the same time needs special attention, e.g., by external degrees.

Questionnaire

The questions, therefore, are as follows:

QUESTION	YES	NO.	INDIFFERENT.
1. Would you have a university for each linguistic division of Bombay Province?			
2. Should such a regional university			
(a) be confined to the geographical limits of the region or			
(b) be allowed to take students from any part?			
3. Should such universities be			
(a) wholly teaching and research institutions? or			
(b) partly teaching and partly examining?			
4. Will you allow any university to institute external degrees which may be conferred without any concern with teaching the subject?			
5. Should Government grant be the chief support of the new universities? or			
(a) should new sources of revenue be developed for each of them?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

**OCCUPATION* _____

N.B.—Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper and must reach this office by 31st December, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession; Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes Law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity.

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

Craze For Conferences In Secretariat!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec 3.

'Fight for a place under the sun was the phrase, which was popularised by the late Kaiser of Germany There is fight in progress at present for a place in the Government of India's Secretariat buildings.

The Secretariat building is like Park Lane or Fifth Avenue. The highest are privileged to have offices on the first floor of the Secretariat buildings. B2 work on the ground floor and the first floor and C3 in "hutmans". Like the proverbial camel, the General Headquarters has elbowed out from the South Block all but the Home Department Defence Department and a part of the Viceroy and Governor General's own Secretariat.

In Hallowed South Block

The Home Department represents the mailed fist. If the General Headquarters boasts of a highly disciplined army, the Home Department has a police force. If the Army's efficiency is maintained through manoeuvres, the police has periodical practice of lathi charges. It is, therefore in the fitness of things that the Home Department is housed in the South Block.

The Defence Department is an apology for the War Department It was created to demonstrate to America that even an Indian could be a Defence Member. The department deals with canteens and cantonments, both of which are adjuncts of the Army. It is, therefore, housed in the South Block. The war is over There is no need to practise camouflage. The Defence Department is therefore, being abolished.

The Political Department is the Secretariat of the Viceroy. It deals with the Princely Order, who in their turn have armies. The total force of one His Highness is a dozen soldiers with, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at its head. Another His Highness has a fleet of a dozen canoes under the direct control of an Admiral of the Fleet. The Political Department, therefore, has a case for accommodation in the South Block. It is accommodated in the South Block.

In The Hallowed Block—The Spreading Tentacles—The Hall-Mark Of High-Ranking—Departmental Conferences—Legacy Of Cripps—Job-Creating Medium

The Rhyme Of Reason

The External Affairs Department is a part of the Governor General's Secretariat. Like the General Headquarters it also deals with a number of militias on the North-East and North-West Frontiers of India. It has also treaty relations with His Majesty the Bong of Wong, who is an embodiment of thirty-seventh United Nation. He is entitled to a seat at the princely palaces. The Food Department is the only department which is accommodated in C3 hutments.

As many as 10 members of the Governor-General's Council have offices in the North Block in addition to which offices of the Auditor-General in India are located in it. So also the Governor-General's Reforms Office and the office of the Executive Council, all of which are squeezed in the North Block. In order that officers and men have a place in this block, corridors have been turned into offices and open spaces on staircases have been fully utilised. I have seen clerks working in the open corridors.

The Spreading Tentacles

The Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Civil Supplies, Labour Planning and Development, Finance War Transport, Posts and Air, Education and Information and Broadcasting are all located on the first floor of the North Block, while the Commonwealth Relations, Health and Agriculture are housed on its ground floor. The Auditor-General has a block within the North Block for himself and his offices.

As a mark of special favour, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar has been given a room on the first floor of the North Block.

This picture is incomplete. The General Headquarters has so overgrown that it has spread its tentacles all over New Delhi. It has offices in the Hyderabad, Travancore and Kashmir palaces. In addition to this a large number of 'hutmans' have been erected to house the Secretariat of Air Force and Naval Headquarters. On the civil side, the attached offices of the Commerce, War Transport and Labour Department are lodged in hutmans. So also, the self-important, Bureau of Public Information.

Hall-Mark Of High Ranking

Here there is a perpetual strife in progress. Those who are housed in the Secretariat Buildings, do not want to get out of it, and those who are housed in the hutmans want to get into the Secretariat Buildings. The Central P.W.D., for instance, has no case for having its offices inside the Secretariat Buildings. It continues there presumably because that department is also the "caretaker" department.

The Directorate of I.M.S., the offices of the Economic Adviser and those of the Director of the Economic and Industrial Research could easily be shifted to hutmans, without any loss to efficiency. But a place inside the Secretariat Building is the hallmark of high ranking. The strife therefore goes on, the strife between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'. The life itself is a continuous strife. And strife is prelude to progress. But, whether a place inside the Secretariat buildings is conducive to better life or progress is not known. Judging from the results it is stagnation.

Craze For Conferences

Thanks to Americans and Sir Stafford Cripps, there is a perfect craze for conferences. The conferences could be divided into press conferences, conferences with non-official public men or commercial magnates, conferences with provincial governments representatives, inter-departmental conferences and departmental conferences. The press conferences, in their turn, are of three kinds, those in which the speakers' name must not be disclosed and those in which the speaker could be alluded to as "official spokesman". There are press conferences which the Press correspondents could be persuaded to attend on the bait of a lunch or tea. There are others which the Press correspondents attend at any cost, but not at anybody's cost.

The conferences with non-officials or provincial representatives are held periodically to discuss specific issues, such as the newsprint position. Some others are called to get on the better side of people by providing them with travelling allowances and halting charges. In this category are included meetings of the Export Advisory Council or all-India Consumers' Council or the Publicity Advisory Committee or the Standing Committees, attached to the various departments of the Government of India. Barring the two committees, the Standing Finance Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, all the rest are a sort of smoke-screen. Their members are consulted on matters on which decisions are already reached.

Job-Creating Medium

Inter-departmental conferences are created in the name of co-ordination and joint consultation. Here secretaries of the various departments meet and give exercise to their lungs, often without reaching any decision.

Departmental conferences are held once a week. General impression is that they are convened to create jobs and more jobs. Even the Bureau of Information has its weekly departmental conference. One advantage of these conferences is that everyone looks busy and important. They are, however, a perfect hell for the newspaper men, because they cannot get the official they would like to meet for a copy. Long live Sir Stafford Cripps, who introduced the conception of conferences in the Government of India. One view is that there should be a separate department of "conferences". It would arrange conferences and mark down a department which fails to hold a specified number of conferences per week.

The Refugee

Two explorers met in the jungle, and were exchanging confidences over the light of their camp-fire.

"I came out here," said the first, "because the urge to travel was in my blood. The dullness of towns irked me, and the smell of petrol sickened my soul. I wanted to see the sun rise over new horizons, hear the scared flutter of birds hitherto strangers to human footsteps, leave my footprints on sand unmarked before I came along, see Nature in the raw. Why did you come out here?"

"My daughter is learning the piano!" replied the other.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Williams, visiting the cinema, could only find two gangway seats, one behind the other. Wishing to sit with her sister, she cautiously surveyed the youth in the next seat. Finally she leaned over and whispered: "I beg your pardon, but are you alone?"

Without even turning his head, but twisting his mouth and shielding it with his hand, he muttered: "Cut it out; my aunt's with me."

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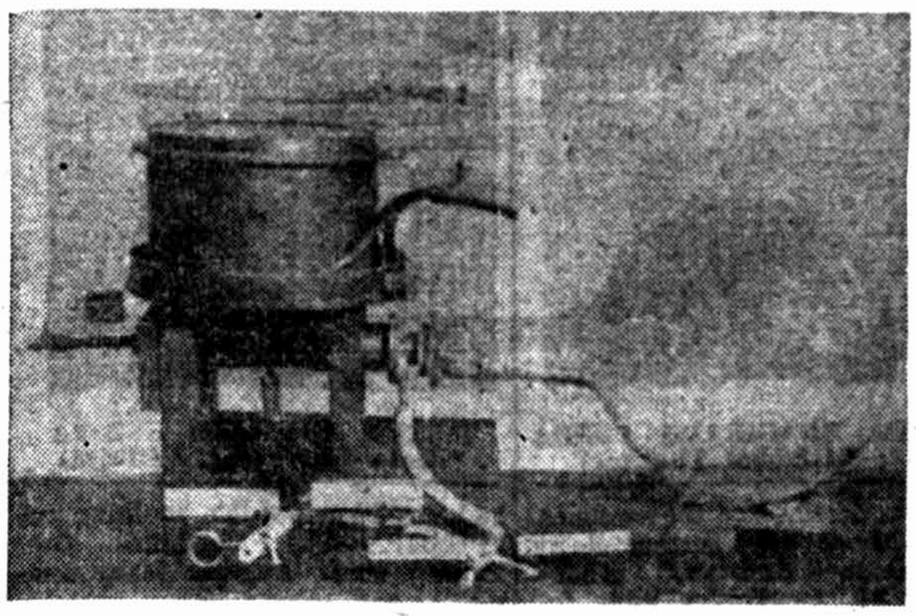
Science In The News

WILSON'S CHAMBER



C. T. R. Wilson's original apparatus in the cavendish Laboratory, where cloud tracks of atoms were first observed.

Record On A Wire

The phonograph-record industry, which sold 110,000,000 disks at its peak in 1941, now have to face the competition of a new method that records sound by magnetic impulses on wire or tape.

The recording-on-wire principle was discovered a generation ago by a Danish physicist, Valdemar Poulsen. Perfected by American research, magnetic recording is being used by the armed services.

In magnetic recording a wire as thin as a human hair is moved between the poles of an electromagnet at about one and one-quarter feet per second. The electromagnet is connected to the microphone. As the sound waves vary, the alternating current induced in the wire magnetizes it accordingly. To play back the record, the magnetized wire is passed through another magnet connected to an amplifier and loudspeaker. Because mechanical contact between wire and magnet is limited to a tiny area, surface noise is negligible and the wire is subjected to little wear. (Selections of any length can be played without such annoying interruptions as disc-changing causes.) If a recording has outlived its usefulness, it can be blotted out magnetically, and the wire can be used over again.

Postwar home sets will make possible the recording of radio programs. The method can also be used to record telephone conversations. Among army uses today is the recording of pilots' comments on operational or test flights.

Electronic Filter

Precipitron, a device to remove smoke and dust particles from the air electronically has been invented by Westinghouse. To keep a home clean with precipitron the windows must be closed, and the house ventilated mechanically. The precipitron is placed in intake ducts of the air conditioning system, or a forced hot air furnace, and cleanses air as it is drawn in. With such an installation about the only dirt that can get into a well-built house, is that is tracked in or brought in on clothes or packages. Sweeping and dusting become biweekly instead of daily chores and furniture and rugs and woodwork almost never have to be washed or cleaned. Because precipitron also removes most of the pollen from the air it is helpful, to hay fever and asthma sufferers.

The machine works by first giving each particle a plus electrical charge and then drawing them between negatively charged plates. The particles are attracted by the negative plates and settle on it.

Predicting The World's Tides

Russia's first modern tide predictor, the first made in Britain for more than twenty years, has just been completed at an Islington, London, factory.

The tide predictor is an instrument which made it possible to plan landings on Italy and Normandy and indispensable in the Far Eastern war.

By suitable settings of its 30 components which represent the variations of the attractive forces of the sun and moon., the tide can be predicted for any date and any place in the world.

There are only two tide predictors of modern design in the British Empire, and scarcely a dozen in the world. The machine weighs about one ton, costs more than £5,000, and took two years to make.

We'll Soon Be Wearing Plastic Shoes

Plastic shoes with the durability and appearance of leather will be available soon.

According to Mr. Bernard Oswell, head of a leading firm of British shoemakers, the plastic shoe will have the smartness of patent leather, be as comfortable to wear as ordinary leather, will not crack, will be obtainable in a variety of colours and styles, and will be washable.

First models in Britain may cost anything up to £10, but when plastic moulds have been set up by producers the shoes will drop to prices around one guinea

Catching Fish By Sound

To locate shoals of fish and to guard against fouling wrecks and rocks on the sea-bed, it is likely that the Navy's famous "Asdic" (anti-submarine detector-indicator) may soon be used by fishing trawlers.

Thousands of small naval craft will eventually be released from war service to the fishing industry. Most are fitted with "Asdic" sets, and the crews are familiar with their use. Shoals of fish moving through the water cause a "ping" in the headphones of the "Asdic"—as distinct from the metallic resonance of the submarine hull.

"Asdic" can also be used by trawlers returning in a fog. A navigator could plot lines of soundings to enable him to recognize the area of the sea-bed beneath his ship, and thus find his way back to port.

Vitamin A In Shark Liver Oil

Vitamin A in commercial samples of shark liver oil as at present manufactured in India is gradually destroyed on keeping. This was found on examination of a number of samples of the oil from different localities by a worker at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for a period of two years with the aid of a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association.

Two old friends met again after many years.

"Have you heard about Bill?" asked one referring to an acquaintance.

"No," said the other. "What happened to him?"

"He dropped dead outside a public-house."

"Going in or coming out?"

"Going in."

"What bad luck."

REWARD £ 500

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"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN.**

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A huge gathering of the Bombay labour areas children was arranged by Sister Lila Kulkarni, Assistant Secretary, B. P. Balkanji-Bari, at Damodar Hall, Parel, on Sunday, 25th November, morning. Variety entertainment items were performed by different Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Centres, mostly by the Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, and Sandhurst Road Branches. A number of magic tricks also were shown. The labour area children relished the programme to their hearts' content, and felt very happy.

Shri B. G. Kher, our Chairman, presiding over the function, expressed pleasure that the Balkan-ji-Bari movement was now being extended to Labour—Children. He Said that children required to be educated through entertainment, according to the motto of our Association. Only Workers were required to go amongst them regularly and carry on the work. He explained to the elderly persons present there how they could be helpful. And he hoped that the work started on that day would continue on well.

Prior to Shri Kher's speech, Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, introduced him to the audience, welcomed the labour area workers and children, and gave a short report of the activities of Balkan-ji-Bari. At the end, Sister Lila Kulkarni thanked all those persons and institutions who had helped in making the function a success. There is a great scope of work amongst the "poor" class of children, and it is trusted that more workers will come forward to do this noble work.

A new centre of Balkan-ji-Bari has been established at Madeja. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday was celebrated by the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at Kohri, Kandhkot and Ghotki. Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari went on an excursion to Elephanta Caves, and Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari to Manora. Shri Ramu Thakkar recited songs and related stories to Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children. Shri Harbhai Trivedi and Shri Shevak Bhojraj gave talks on Psychology to the Bombay City and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers.

Slowly and steadily Balkan-ji-Bari movement is spreading all over India. Have you joined this great Brotherhood of boys and girls? And if you have not, why not do it today? Please send for its full particulars, if you wish to know about the organisation in details, and the enrolment form, without any further delay from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will consider it a privilege and feel proud of being one of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Elderly ladies and gentlemen—and, of course, youths too—interested in children's welfare work, and wishing to be helpful to Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, in any way, will do good to get in touch with the General Secretary, C/o. "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. They can be useful in starting new centres or working in the old ones: Even if they can spare an hour or two per week or fortnight for the Children's cause, it will be much appreciated. Wherever you are, you can join the Balkan-ji-Bari.

* * *

Owing to certain unfortunate and very unavoidable circumstances, it had not been possible to bring out "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" since August. Many complaints and angry letters were received. Still every day it was expected that the difficulties will be over, and "PUSHPA" will reach its readers soon. In that hope, we just dragged on. Looking back, we realize how the days have passed away, and we feel more ashamed than sorry for the unusual delay.

Probably our readers and sympathisers know that "PUSHPA" is run on absolutely philanthropical lines. All its workers, including Editors, Manager, Secretary and others are honorary. They give their time voluntarily, and their only reward for this hard labour is the satisfaction of service to the children's cause and the joy of making our country's boys and girls happier than ever. And when they are envisaged with difficulties beyond their control, what can they do except fretting and fidgetting if at all?

Anyway, the August issue of "PUSHPA" has come out this week. Its September, October, November and December issues are in Press already, and it is expected to bring them out all by the end of this month. Then, from January, when a bumper New Year Number will be issued, it is hoped that "PUSHPA" will come out regularly by the first week of every month. Balkan-ji-Bari and "PUSHPA" apologise to all concerned for this great inconvenience caused to them. Thanks!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

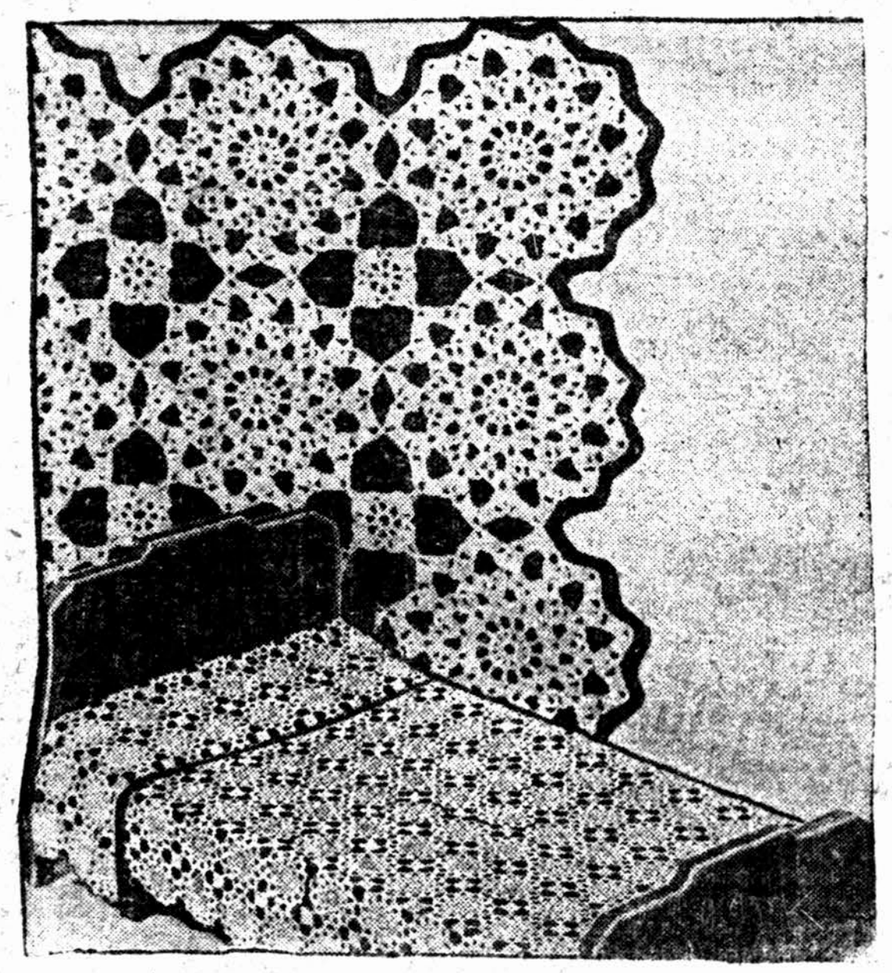
BROTHER BHAGIRATH PANDA
(Photo-Rasikbhai Thakkar)

SISTER KUMUDINI ADHIYA
(Photo—Veerendra Adhiya)

Brother Prahalad. Brother Jawahar and Sister Nirmala
(Photo—Bhatia)

A FOOTBALL PLAYS LEAPFROG
"I am used," said the Football,
"to sturdy half-backs,
And dodge them I frequently do."
"Well, here," chuckled Snap. as
he bent like a bow,
"Is a regular full-back for you!"

A STAR MOTIF



Everyone knows that crocheted furnishings are the most fashionable today. With knitting and crochet cotton you will be able to crochet a bedspread in no time at all. You will want to hand this bedspread down to your grandchildren. It always will be in style Each motif measures 4 1/2 inches in diameter and can be used for table-covers and scarfs.

ALL IS NOT WELL WITH THE PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 3)

The only way to break the old vicious circle and bring about these changes, is by enabling a bold progressive Government which will compel such changes. Instead the trend is all the other way

The present Commonwealth Government has neither the vision nor the political virility to adopt the strong measures, the situation calls for. And so the feudal interests have clung on to the old outmoded system, with a grim blindness, refusing to read the writing on the wall. The Rehabilitation Commission appointed by the American Congress more than a year ago under the Chairmanship of Senator Tydings, which made a special survey, reported "Indescribable" suffering and destruction, and recommended to the U. S. Government to make a gift of £100,000,000. But nothing seems to have happened since, and no agency seems to be functioning.

COLLABORATIONIST GAME

Social unrest, the result of exploitation, has always been present. The largest single holder is the Catholic Church Its plantations and properties have for decades been the scenes of acute unrest, for their earnings barely gave them a subsistence standard, and they invariably ran into debts paying 200 to 300% interest. The sugar planters were absentee landlords in the worst sense of the term, residing in palatial homes in Manila.

As the issues clarify, the leadership shifts The economic panic crystallised new trends. Tomas Confessor, a progressive leader, with a fine record as guerilla leader, has been pushed aside by Manuel Roxas, a well-known collaborationist who is now in ascendence. He adroitly whitewashed his past by declaring that many officials like himself who worked as head of the Economic Development Board in the Laurel puppet government, really sacrificed themselves by co-operating with the Japanese, and that in fact the life of the guerillas in the mountain was less risky than that of the Collaborationists in Manila! In fact Roxas is so emboldened by what he terms the realities of the situation, that he has boldly come out in favour of economic interdependence in place of the old slogan of independence—in other words, the guaranteeing of the feudal system in the Philippines.

The elections in the Philippines scheduled for this month, will be unusual interest, for Roxas having ousted Confessor, now runs for Presidentship against Osmena, who, whatever his mental reservations, continues to stand for complete political freedom.

Let us talk it over

Paris, the City of Lights, where women of the world turn up for the latest fashions, witnessed a revolutionary event last month when women leaders from forty-three nations of the world gathered there for the first Women's International Conference.

It is very interesting to note that Eugine Cotton who gave birth to the idea of forming an International Conference of women was no feminist herself in pre-war times, but just a scientist busy exploring the mysteries of nature, and an affectionate mother looking after her two children.

But with the coming of war things changed for her. When her husband and son were arrested by the Nazi hordes, Madame Cotton was busy doing underground work in the Resistance Movement in occupied France. Is it then strange that her new life and experiences should make her conscious of the important role women have to play in the affairs of the post-war world?

President-elect of the Union of French Women (comprising of the various groups of women, organised during the Resistance Movement) Madame Cotton summoned in June last a National Congress of the Union's two million members where fraternal delegates from other countries also came and made it a greater success, which inspired her to call a Women's International to work for democracy and peace.

★ ★ ★

Most of the countries represented have actually experienced the ravages of war except for America, who was too far away to the booming guns or the roaring bombers or be rocked by the V-2's. That's why it is all the more significant to see a member of the U. S. A. delegation, Florence Eldridge, a well-known actress telling her sisters that there are only two ways for them—either to align themselves with the forces of reaction or the forces of progress, for there was no middle road.

If women of a nation like the United States, which always tends towards complacent isolationism, decide to take a firm step it will be a reassuring lead to other nations. In fact there seems every hope of this wish being fulfilled. For has not the joint resolution of the British and U. S. delegates declared that the atomic energy belongs to peoples of all nations and on no account shouldit be kept a secret from the Soviet Union?

Besides, the unanimous denunciation of Franco is a clear proof of their hatred of Fascism. Unless fascism and its twin brother imperialism, which hides its identity—are removed, there will be no peace for which the women have pledged themselves—it is fortunate that this has not been lost sight of by them though one wishes they were more emphatic on this point. How will the Women's International fare? It evokes memories of the first International Brigade...

* * *

It's a strange place—this city of Bombay where people keep on pouring from the south, from the north, from the east, from the north-east and heaven knows from where else! And how funny it feels when you chance upon the most unexpected but familiar face in a buzzing street or on a crowded suburban train!

But these days I heartily dread the beaming face of such an unexpected visitor who more often than not tells you of his transfer to this place and wants you to find him a house - or even a one room billet for the time being!

For the time being, indeed! It seems to be ever abiding, this shortage of housing accommodation, as is clear from the Bombay Government's decision to issue permits for erection of residential accommodation for the poorer classes—"the concession is also being extended to stables and garages for which there is heavy demand." This gives a peep in the post-war Greater Bombay where horses, cars and the poor will be on the same level

* * *

Congrats, Ammu Swaminathan.

Women's Page

WOMEN IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

By Marion Slater

Since women have proved themselves capable of becoming Ministers of the Crown, it seems reasonable to suppose that they may prove to have the subtle qualities necessary to make them successful in diplomacy (though I, who have infinite admiration for women's diplomacy in the home, still prefer to see it a quality exerted by men on the Front Bench or in the Ambassador's (Chair!) However, a Committee of four women and three men are now busy—at the behest of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary—Planning a report on the possibility of admitting women to the Diplomatic Service.

As the Committee is now sitting, it preserves a diplomatic silence upon its views, but numbers, amongst its members, four extremely well informed and clear thinking women with enough variety of experience and occupation to have some divergence of views, and to make committee meetings colourful and controversial.

One of the members, Mrs. Arthur Yencken, is an Australian, whose husband as British Minister Madrid and was killed in a flying accident in Spain last year, whilst she was in Barcelone, assisting in the exchange of some 800 British prisoners of war.

Two other members of the committee are Miss Dorothy Elliot, who was adviser to Mr. Bevin when he was Minister of Labour, and who advocates higher wages for women; and Miss Ethel Strudwick, the Head Mistress of London's famous St. Paul's Girls School, and a member of the London University Senate, both very capable women with a considerable knowledge of their own sex.

The fourth member is one of the busiest women in London—and one of the most remarkable. She is the Countess of Limerick, an extremely sympathetic woman who, with a first-rate mind, a superb organising ability and indefatigable vigour, yet remains essentially feminine.

Lady Limerick sits on no fewer than 56 committees—and is an energetic worker on them all. Her main interest is the British Red Cross, of which she is the first woman to hold the important appointment of Deputy Chairman. But the Marriage Guidance Council, the General Nursing Council, the Central Advisory Housing Committee to the Ministry of Health, and the Women's Consultative Committee to the Ministry of Labour, all have her unwearying attention. Now she has added to her duties on the Committee on Women in Diplomacy, and has joined yet another committee to advise the Minister of Labour on the re-settlement of women in civilian life.

This woman of great character, whose every moment is devoted to her work, which leaves her scarcely any leisure time, travels to London daily, with her husband, fom her home in Sussex, leaving at about 8.30 each morning, returning about 7.30 at night, and on every journey she is busiest herself with her papers. She was awarded the C.B.E. in 1942.

It will be interesting to see whether women diplomats of the future will look upon her as their fair godmother.

She is the first woman M.L.A. to be elected through the general constituency. Her victory over her opponent is crushing not because she gets five times more votes than him but because it has made Mr. Mudaliar realise that it is futile to fight for a party based on the caste system as it is always merit and talent which count Isn't this a clear warning for the British to "Quit"—now that their tactics of divide and rule are of no avail?

This will be a proud day both for mother and daughter—Dr Laxmi of I.N.A. fame—who have their own ways of making the British "Quit India"

—Leela.

★ ★ ★

Study Nook

"Chinese Women And Freedom" by Anil de Silva, published by Kutub Publishers, price Rs. 2-12.

Owing to her phenomenal resistance to Japanese aggression, China has held the eyes of the world and particularly of India. Fallen on evil days like herself India wanted to know the secret of China's strength.

And where else lay that secret but in the ordinary men and women of China? It is the story of these women who had their feet bound for centuries that the author tells us in a lucid style in these 117 pages

Though some of the characters like Madam Sun Yat Sen or the literary figure Ting Ling are familiar to us, yet we read the story with increasing interest for the simple reason that many of its ordinary characters become live persons as they face before our mental eyes bullets during the Canton Commune, set on the Long March or play their part as nurses, organizers, road builders or guerilla fighters in China's War of Resistance.

Linking the stories in a complete whole is the background of the Chinese women's emancipation movement which started since the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty in 1911. One however feels disappointed to see the author with her varied interests become a partisan especially when she dismisses Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in a couple of paras, whose contribution to the Women's Movement as well as to China's freedom struggle is well-known

Anil de Silva who hails from Ceylon and has been known to us through her social and cultural activities in India during the last few years, has done well to bring out this book when our women are playing no secondary role in the nation's fight for freedom.

London Fashion Parade

New Designs In Dress

A big event in London in recent weeks was the brilliant fashion parade held by 34 of Britain's leading fashion houses. This parade, one of the most important ever held in Britain, will have a direct interest for women in all parts of the world; for every one of the 126 models has been designed exclusively for export. Visitors who packed the great ballroom of Mayfair Hotel where the display was held included Ambassadors and representatives of countries all over the world, among them the United States, Argentina, Belgium and other European countries, the U. S.S.R., Egypt, Iran and Turkey.

The display was revelation of the astounding heights to which British dress designers have soared during recent years. "Britain can certainly show the world", said one press commentator "that her fashion designers are active and that her clothes are even more becoming and better looking than those of Paris."

Extensive Variety

British rayon in multifarious designs was the basis of the exhibition. It appeared in the form of printed satins, crepe de chines and silks, rich taffetas and crepes and sharkskin fabrics. The striking feature of one afternoon gown was a beautiful Piasley silk design. Another model which won great applause was a magnificent black evening dress in rich taffeta silk lined with a soft pink. This was the first nylon dress to be made in Britain.

The variety of fashions displayed at this all-rayon show was extensive: Hopsack-rayon sports wear, crepe de chine jumper suits, moss-crepe day dresses smart black cocktail suits, enhanced by plastic jewellery, and white satin wedding dresses, are just a few examples. Cellular, a new celanese fabric, was also shown off to great advantage in a smart bathing suit of soft shell pink with short pleated cape.

The colours were lovely. The new shades included "muted" pastels, chicory brown, Fuschia purple and soft silver grey. Incidentally grey—strongly in evidence—will be one of the most important colours next spring. A close rival will be lime green, while lavender, formerly the requisite of an older woman, will be very popular.

Soft Lines

One fashion trend strongly emphasised was the reversal to soft feminine lines This was especially in evidence in the sharp change from square to dropped shoulders. Almost every frock, day and evening, had attention fixed on wide hips and slender waists. Pleats and gathers, silken fringes and draperies, balloon sleeves, and for evening wear, bustles and panniers were the other highlights.

English women at the display looked longingly at the models, none of which they can hope to acquire. British fashion houses say that they can play a big part in the export drive and, if enthusiastic reception of this display is received from its overseas visitors, it is a criterion that they are certainly right.

'EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART'

(Continued from Page 7)

politicians and statesmen, philosophers and thinkers, poets and musicians, warriors and heroes—men and women—whose names stand out in high relief in the history of India; and they include Mahatma Gandhi, Dadabhai Navroji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others.

SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

Sculpture is represented by specially made replicas of a few select masterpieces including those which are taken from rare sources The section will also point out the trends and characteristics of the various ancient schools Here sketches will fill the gaps and will represent enlarged details from some of the original compositions. Several of them are made in order to demonstrate the beauty of the human form and anatomical proportions. Among them there will be a series which will prove very instructive to the students of iconography and sociology.

The method of representing architecture is almost similar to that of sculpture One will in this section, be deligated to see a beautiful and complete model of the "Amraoti Stupa" and another of the "Carla Chaitya" in its natural settings. Between them there will be a few plaster casts. With these exceptions the architectural history will be narrated by sketches with photographs wherever necessary.

Palæography is put on a huge map which shows its development from its traceable beginning and its ramifications into various provincial scripts till the end of the seventeenth century. It will, in addition, be illustrated with copper-plates, impressions of inscriptions and manuscripts Numcismatics—the art of coinage—will bring to the notice of the visitor some coins which are rare and, therefore, seen by a few. The artistic handicrafts will show the examples of ivory, wood-carving inlaid work etc There will be a small section of astronomical instruments and apparatuses used in the older days

Four Booklets

(1) FEEDING THE MIND (By Lewis Carrol); (2) THREE PARABLES OF THE BUDDHA; (3) MAHOMEDAN MYSTICISM or A Treatise on Sufism; (4) DEATH AND AFTER. These are four booklets, (each priced 4 As.) from "The Awake, Arise and Seek" Series, and are published by the INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE LTD., Ash Lane, Bombay.

The object of the series is to "inject a little of the yeast of commonsense, and thereby arouse men and women to free their minds from deadening rites, bigotries and formalism, and commence to think for themselves." Appropriately, Lewis Carrol, in an amusing talk, explains how, even like the body, the mind requires proper kind of food, proper amount of food, given at proper intervals, and a proper digestive process; and he shows how to test whether the mind is in first rate working order or not The three Parables are those of Sowing and Reaping, the Great Ocean, (enumerating the eight gems of doctrine and discipline like unto the gems of the ocean), and Possession. The third book explains the doctrine of Sufism involving the union of the soul with Ineffable Beatitude. The respective fates after death, of the pure and the impure, as related by Ahura Mazda, and the course by which to attain the Boom of Immortality pointed out by Yama to Nichiketas as related in Kathopanishad. are told in the fourth book Each booklet, with its contents, which include quotations from the sacred Books of many peoples, presents a distinctive outlook and constitutes a gem in itself

HOW TO MAKE CANDLES

CANDLE MANUFACTURE by Prof. Dr. N. N. Godbole M.A., B.Sc. Ph.D. (Berlin), Principal, College of Technology Benares Hindu University, Benares

In this revised and enlarged second edition, the learned author has lucidly explained (with illustrations and tables) the process of manufacture of candles with special reference to tropical climates. The instructions are the outcome of actual trials in the laboratory of the Department of Industrial Chemistry of the University. In the author's opinion, the prospects of candle industry in India are sufficiently attractive to deserve special consideration: there is also scope for hydrogenerated oils and the oil splitting industry. The note on medicated and on perfumed candles is interesting. The book is a valuable guide to those interested in this industry

Essays On Human Life

ESSAYS ON HUMAN LIFE by Sarampadi Sri Hari Rao: Printed at Andhra Grandhalaya Press Bezwada

This is a compilation of short essays written by the author "during his detention as a mental patient in the Mental Jail Cuddalore," in which he philosophically and with erudition discusses the following subjects, viz: Man and Woman (Matter and Intelligence) Self and God (Logic and Intuition) Intellectual Evolution (Worship and Knowledge), Divinisation of Society Superman, Man's Will Truthfulness and Non-violence the Deluge and Human Civilisation and Nature and Human Society

N. H. P.

British Motor Industry's Contribution To War

"Drive For Freedom" By Charles Graves (Published by Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd.)

This book, which is profusely illustrated, describes the British motor industry's record of wartime effort. The author has covered a wide field in a most comprehensive manner.

"Drive for freedom" opens with a chapter recounting the history of how the British Army organised a spare parts and maintenance service for its mechanical transport, on business lines, with the ungrudging co-operation of the motor industry, whose leader gave fullest facilities for their methods and equipment to be studied and, where desired, copied.

Another chapter of the book deals with the "motor-mindedness" of the nation as a whole, and how the much-maligned "joy-riders" proved their worth in the country's emergency.

Then there were the repairers: the garages and service stations with their mechanics and artificers, who were invaluable to the country in a host of vital trades.

The material that came pouring out of the motor factories from the very early days of the war was amazing in both its quantity and its variety. The book tells of the switching over from peace to war; of machines which had previously made stub-axles turning out home, for North Sea mines; of machines making gear blanks adapted to make depth-charge pistols for anti-submarine work; of others producing brake drums that were retooled to make star shells.

The real story of the British tank has never been fully told, but in "drive for freedom" a lot of secret history is unfolded, and one point that emerges is that none of the Allied countries had devoted an adequate amount of research which is tantamount to saying 'cash'—towards the development of design. Britain was, indeed, in a sorry state against the German panzers in the early days of the war, but the gradual acquiring of experience and know-how eventually brought the tank production to an eminently satisfactory condition. After reading the chapter devoted to this subject, it becomes apparent that no blame lies at the door of Britain's motor industry in regard to the early productions in this line.

Other chapters in this most interesting book cover many more absorbing subjects, and there can be no doubt that it will be read with the keenest attention by an enormous number of people both in and out of the motor industry. It is priced at 2 rupees four annas per copy and is available at all Wheeler's bookstalls.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION By R. M. TALPADE, with Foreword By V. L. MEHTA. As. 12. (Sole Distributors, Padma Publications Ltd.,)

India has been a country of traditional co-operation. The book, however, does not touch that aspect. It gives necessarily a brief note on the formal regulative cooperation of the pattern now adopted in countries such as England, France, Sweden, Germany, Russia, Italy and India. Industrial Cooperation, however, to succeed in India, should utilise the strength of Indian tradition and build on it. not over it.

NEW ZEALAND, Facts and Figures, 1944, (Profusely illustrated).

With the termination of the War, the New Zealand Government Department of Industries and Commerce, Tourist and Publicity, has lost no time in issuing this beautiful booklet holding forth the charms of the country, with a view to foster tourist traffic, and giving information on all sorts of subjects relating to the country, e.g., system of government, education, religions, industrial distribution, farming, trade, transport banking, public works, standard of living and social security. The average temparature of the country varies from 49.7 to 58.7 and the rainfall from 37.0 to 47.5 and the country is stated to be one of the healthiest in the world, the death rate of infants under one year of age from 1000 of live births in 1943 being 31.37. The New Zealand Government office is stationed at. Taj Mahal Hotel. Bombay

FEEDING THE WORKER:

(Canteens in Industry) Sept. 1945 No. 4, pp. 44. Published by the Food Rationing Adviser to the Government of India. Department of Food New Delhi

The book explains the necessity for continuing "Food control and rationing". during the postwar period "possibly for two or three years". It contains interesting articles on "Industrial Canteens in Australia", "Enemies' in the Cookhouse", and "The Corner Stones of Good Messing" (and herein. of ovens, flies, tables and benches, dirt and odour, clean hands and clothes). Would that our "Upahar-Griha-Wallahs" take a dip into this book and imbibe some of the lessons it has to teach The book contains valuable hints for the guidance of those in charge of canteens for groups of workers.

N. H. P.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

"ECONOMIC PROBLEM IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE" By Mahesh Chand M.A., B.Sc., University of Allahabad—Vora and Co., Publishers Ltd. Price Rs. 1/4.

This booklet brings together a number of articles dealing with the economic problems of Indian agriculture, contributed by the author to various journals and covering a wide range of topics such as marketing of produce, consolidation of holdings, irrigation, soil erosion, cattle wealth, mechanisation land tenures and crop planning. In the midst of the privailing conflict of ideologies, the author ranges himself on the side of the Gandhian school though he believes that conditions in and outside the country demand industrialisation accompanied by efforts to save and promote small-scale and villege industries and handicrafts. He prefers co-operation to collectivisation and has made numerous concrete suggestions regarding the reorganisation of rural life and the improvement of agriculture. The articles embodied in this booklet are thoughtful and do justice to the technical as well as the economic aspect of the subjects handled. This characteristic has enhanced their instructiveness.

V.G.K.

PAMPHLETS ON POLAND

(1) Free Poland. By Maj. Mac. Jalowiecki & J. Barski, Price As. 10/- (2) Inside Poland: By A. Zeltch, Price As. 12/- (3) Deportees: By Elma Dangerfield. Price As. 10/- (4) The Soviet Occupation of Poland, By F. E. Price As. 12/- (5) An Outline of Polish Soviet Relations, By H. W. Henderson, Price As. 8/- (6) America on Poland, By Hon. Alwin E. Okonski Price Rs 1/4

All these are publications of the Indo-Polish Library of which the avowed aim is "to show India to Poland and Poland to India." The authors of these pamphlets have tried to put forth with the utmost force the tale of the eternal crucifixion of Poland at the hands of various aggressive Powers. The general tenor of all is, however, mainly anti-Soviet. But as propaganda stuff they are not very convincing, their chief defect being want of subtlety. Leaving this defect aside, on reading the pamphlets one cannot help sympathising with Poland's unfortunate plight, for there cannot befall a nation a greater calamity than that of having to lose its independence or being a puppet state dominated by the will of an alien power.

C.N.

RADHAKRISHNAN'S ADDRESSES

"EDUCATION, POLITICS AND WAR by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Publishers: The International Book Service, Poona 4, Price Rs. 5.

Among present-day Indian intellectuals Radhakrishnan commands a unique position. He combines in him the ancient wisdom with a modern outlook. Philosopher, professor, author, orator and an ardent nationalist, his personality has varied facts Like other sages he does not seclude himself into a forest nor does he shut himself in an ivory tower. He believes in mixing with his fellow-humans and in carrying the torch of enlightenment wherever he goes.

In this book are gathered together nearly a score of addresses delivered by Radhakrishnan during the last few years. As its title suggests, they range over a variety of topics from education to war. Whatever the subject, the author has something original to say in his own inimitable style. The addresses collected here have not grown stale by keeping, for they deal mostly with eternal verities. Their virtue is not cloistered nor is their appeal purely topical. Both young and old will profit by their perusal, and the educationist particularly will find herein plenty of food for thought.

N. J.

MARCH OF HUMANITY

THE MARCH OF MAN by S. K. CHAUBEY pp. 268, Pirce Rs. 3-8, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.

The author does not believe in orthodox history writing, in which are chronicled and described wars and conquests. In broad sweeps, he plausibly traces the growth of humanity as a whole from its creation to the present time How far this method and the author's propositions in this regard are scientifically correct is another matter. The author has a very poor opinion of the modern man and modern science "When", he says, "science harnessed the forces of nature, it began to destroy the world". "Destruction is the child of science;" "there has come into vogue a nihilism which attempts to destroy all permanent values". The author passionately urges upon man and woman the need for "creative living" such as that of Mahatma Gandhi. "In actual life, he (Gandhiji) has shown a wonderful pattern of the art of living for the individual and the community". For more, the reader is referred to this interesting and thoughtful book.

N. H. P.

PROPHET ZARATHUSTRA

"THE PRINCE OF LIGHT" by S. H. Jhabvala, Karnatak Printing Press. Page 62. Price Re. 1.

This the sixth poetical effort of the author whose religious rationalism has evidently come to stay. The Prince is Zarathustra and Mr. Jhabvala has touched on the Prophet in a manner which deserves wider appeal than any previous attempts by the author. One of the reasons for such a non-sectarian appeal is the basic fact that the author has approached the subject not as a member of the religion preached by the Prophet but as an Indian who in the broader concept strives to bring forth the best in Iran and India of that time

R.

JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECHES

ATHARA MAHINE HINDUSTAN MEN. By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Translated by Bashir Ahmad Ansari and published by the Urdu Markaz, Muftiwalan, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 243. Thick card-board cover. Rs. 3-8-0.

This is a collection of about three dozen speeches and messages delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during March 1936 and the subsequent months, and they deal with the various aspects and phases of the national life of the country. The articles touch almost every matter pertaining to India and Asia during those epoch-making days. Panditji's opinions on all subjects discussed in the book are necessarily the views of the Indian National Congress. His views, for instance, on the Arab-Jewish problem, the minimum salaries of Government servants, Fascism and Imperialism are all very sane and they are as good today as they were some ten years ago. His messages to Burma Malaya, etc., are very inspiring and they truly represent the feelings and sentiments of the Indians as a whole. The book is highly refreshing and can serve as a guide to all those who want to study the various Indian questions dealt with in the book. The translation is very readable and at times one feels as if one is reading a book originally written in Urdu by Panditji himself The language used throughout is what is now known as "Hindustani." Z. A. BARNI.

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

Matrimonial Delegates

More unsatisfactory even than the jury in India, has been the institution knowr as the Delegates of the Parsi Matrimonial Court. Though the decision of a majority of delegates is conclusive on facts, unlike the jury whose opinion counts so much in criminal trials, the existence of the delegates is regarded in Parsi Matrimonial trials as a mere formality. This is largely due to the fact that the right type of people are not appointed to be Delegates. That is the general feeling among the Parsi public. We believe the Government appoints persons selected by the Parsi J.P.s. of our city. If that be so, all that we can say is that the J.P.s seem to do it badly. Instead of moving in the rut, we must have the courage to scrap what, after long trial, has been found to be useless. As it stands, the institution of matrimonial delegates, deserves to be abolished. It is a pity that this bold step was not taken when the new Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was enacted in 1936.

★ ★ ★

A Drama Of Real Life

"Now what a sullen-blooded fool was this,
At sulks with earth and heaven! Could he not
Out-weep his passion like a blustering day
And be clear-skied thereafter."

A tragic case of wife-killing came before the Criminal Sessions of the High Court a few days back. Kashibai, the unfortunate wife, was the bread-winner of the family. Her husband, the accused, did no work save that of getting drunk on the earning's of his wife's labour. They had two daughters, one aged twelve who also worked at a mill, and the other aged six who merely used to accompany her mother and sister to work. The husband and wife were on good terms with each other and quite happy in their own way, except that the husband used to beat her off and on—as is usual among the poorer classes in our country—when he wanted to get more money out of her than she was willing to give. In the small hours of the morning of 14th March last, when Kashibai and her two daughters returned home from night shift, they found the accused lying drunk in the passage in front of their room. As dutiful wife and daughter of the accused, they removed him into the room. On waking up in the morning, the accused asked his wife not to go to work but allowed his children to go to their work. When the children returned at three o'clock in the afternoon, they were surprised to find the door of their room locked. They waited long but neither of their parents turned up. So the elder one went away leaving her younger sister at the door with the tiffin-carrier. The accused turned up after some time, opened the door and put the tiffin-carrier inside the room but prevented his little daughter from entering the room and told her that her mother had gone to her uncle's place. He then locked the door again and went away. The homeless children were ultimately taken charge of by their uncle. A foul smell emanated from the room and on complaint of neighbours, the police broke it open on 17th March. Kashibai's body was found in a highly decomposed condition, with seven ribs broken, several stab-wounds, and the head severed from the body and lying a yard away concealed under a gunny bag. While the police were searching the room, the accused arrived and was arrested. The key of the room and a blue pencil were found on his person. A note written in blue pencil implicating other persons and stated by the handwriting expert to be in the handwriting of the accused was found in the room.

Whence this "motiveless malignity?" The springs of human passion lie deep and are difficult to fathom. The horrid deed was not done at night under the influence of drink. When next morning the accused asked his wife to stay at home and sent the children away to work, did he intend to kill her or to make love to her? Could it be that when his amorous attempts to persuade her to give him some more money for drinks failed, he beat her severely so that seven of her ribs broke and she died, and horror-stricken he then tried to dismember her body in order to dispose of it? The evidence being purely circumstantial, the jury rightly took this more charitable view and found him guilty only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Was he really a beast or a creature of circumstances? Kashibai done to death, her husband to languish in jail for seven years, the homeless children, that is all that's left of that unfortunate family, once happy in their own way. The tragedy of this human drama stuns us. The words of Pope ring in our ears—

"Our passions are like convulsion-fits, which though they make us stronger for the time leave us the weaker ever after."

★ ★ ★

The Right To Kiss

"A woman, a horse and a rose-bush tree,
The more you beat them, the better they be."

But in the words of a celebrated law journal, "the husband's supposed rights have been steadily diminishing since the celebrated Mr. Jackson, in 1891, carried his wife off with her feet sticking out of the carriage-window, and found that the Courts would not let him personally enforce a decree he had obtained for restitution of conjugal rights." The husband's so-called right to beat his wife is in our country still exercised regularly amongst peasants and labourers as a matter of policy in order to keep the wife under subjection and control. But such a right, for which support might have been found in some of the older English cases and in our antiquated systems of personal law, no longer exists. The husband has no more right to beat his wife than he has to beat anyone else. In England this tendency to safeguard the liberty of the wife ultimately reached a climax in 1928, when a husband kissing his wife against her wish was convicted of assault. The justices had bound the husband over to be of good behaviour and the High Court in upholding that decision was surprized that in modern times any husband should consider himself entitled at all times to kiss his wife whether she welcomed the osculation or not!

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Problems Of The India Of The Future

HOME AIR CONDITIONING

By Lt.-Col. J. A. E. HEARD

Although the war very considerably curtailed the import of Air Conditioning equipment, the interest in its possibilities in the India of the future has grown tremendously. Hotels, Restaurants and Cinemas have been crowded out; trains have been filled to unbelievable capacity; those trips to the hills have had to be foregone; these are only some of the inconveniences that war has produced and that have helped to make the climatic conditions more noticeable. Thus the demands for comfort and efficiency have increased.

DEMANDS.

What are these demands for comfort and efficiency? The housewife wants a place to stay in which will enable her to remain with her family and not be irritable and limp at the end of the day's work. The office-worker wants an office that will enable him to give of his best without feeling like a drowned rat in the evening and without spending all day chasing papers blown about by a fan. The public wants to be able to sit in comfort in the cinema and feel rested when they come out. The landlord wants his property to rent as high as possible; the employer demands maximum efficiency of his staff; the cinema proprietor needs full houses of contented patrons; and the restaurant owner demands that his cuisine should be widely praised. These demands for comfort and efficiency almost all need air conditioning.

Homes can be spoilt by dirt. Yet air you must have. So, if the air is dust and germ-laden, what can be done? The answer is air conditioning. An answer not as new as people may think. The air and water channels of the Jaipur Amber Palace, the hot dusty air passing over sweet-scented water from an overhead tower, cooled and air conditioned those courtyards of long ago. With the concentration of people and industry in Bombay, the house-wife finds her patience worn by the constant washing required by those light coloured curtains which she so artisticly arranged; by windows that stick in the monsoon; by furniture mould; by constant dirt; by lack of restful sleep. She, too, demands comfort and efficiency and has found that air conditioning does largely supply her answer.

THE BASIC NEEDS

The requirements of the unit air conditioner for homes should be basically the same as for all other air conditioning. It should give simultaneous control of temperature, humidity, purity, air motion and ventilation and not introduce undesirable sound. There is, however, a need for understanding some of the basic principles of air conditioning to prevent the science itself being blamed for what are the faults of inefficient installations. "I do not like air-conditioning. It gives you colds." is a remark frequently caused by a visit to a poor installation. It is useless to lower the temperature and unduly raise the humidity, you do not want your bedroom like an ice-box. Cool conditions with reasonable humidity become almost intolerable if there is insufficient fresh air and the air becomes stale. You can check this from your own reactions, a feeling of tiredness. Without adequate air volume and consequent air motion, much lower temperatures have to be maintained for the same feeling of comfort.

EXPERT GAUGES

The expert has his instruments for temperature, humidity, air velocity, air volumes but the layman can only judge by his reactions. What do these reactions mean in terms of true air conditioning? On entering an air conditioned room, it should not strike as a "shivering cold"—the cold that makes you want to shiver—as it means the temperature is those few degrees too low with a humidity that is those few percent too high; if you are perspiring as you come in, the perspiration should not dry off too quickly; if it does, it means the air movement is too rapid or the humidity too low. On the other hand, the perspiration should not remain for a long time, otherwise it shows that there is insufficient air movement or that the humidity is above the desired limits.

When sitting at rest, you should feel no sign of perspiration, but when moving about or exerting yourself in any way, there should be just traces of perspiration for a short time. On entering, too, the air should smell fresh and sweet, nor stale and smoky; if the latter, then the purification is ineffective and the amount of fresh air is inadequate. Finally, if the polished tops of furniture show dust, or the air outlets show very dark dust streaks, then the dust content of the air is too high, and means that the filtering surfaces are either too small or inefficient.

STANDARD OF COMFORT

When all is said, for all practical purposes, the layman is as good a judge as the expert. After all it is comfort that is being measured and though the layman may not know why, he knows when he is feeling comfort. Where the expert counts is in checking the installation and finding out the whys. He is able to measure quantitatively the differences the layman can only feel and from those quantities the expert can decide whether the equipment complies with the specification or not. Since air conditioning is gaining rapidly in popularity, the market may be flooded with pernicious imitations coupled with inexperienced dealers.

A standard for air conditioning in India, based on practical conditions, must be determined by a body of thoroughly competent and unbiased expert. Once the standard is fixed, Municipal Health or some control body must see that it is observed by manufacturers and dealers. This will enable the layman's own personal reactions to be supplemented by official regulations in the form of an engineering code and prevent the science of air conditioning being discredited by inefficient installations.

Two men in a lighthouse saw a small boat being rowed towards it. When it was about half a mile away it began to sink, so one of the men went out to the rescue.

When the rescued man was in the lighthouse he told the men it was a good job they had saved him because he had come to see them about their income-tax.

★ ★ ★

A man who is periodically arrested and fined for convivial behaviour in his native town recently got into similar trouble in London and was fined forty shillings.

"Your worship," he protested, "may I point out that at home I am fined only ten shillings for this offence?"

"You can hardly expect," replied the magistrate, "to have a London celebration at provincial prices."

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

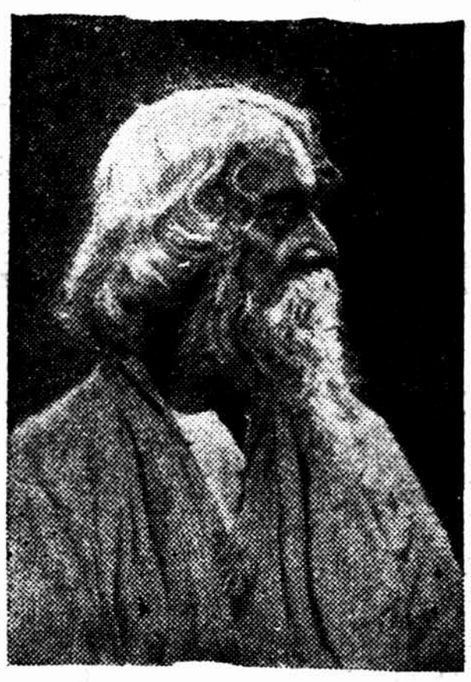
"Let scourges blast: I will not quail,
New thunders boom: I shall not fail;
In soul, when pained, I hear thy victor song;
My powers are thine; be mine thy fearless song."

—TAGORE.

The other day I watched the dance-drama, "Kingdom Of Cards", performed in Gujarati by the members of the local Tagore Society—one of the shows presented on the Capitol stage in connection with Tagore Week

It was fairly well done as amateur shows go. But as I watched it, thought less of the rendering and more of the theme and the genius who wove it into a pattern of music and dance. What a fertile imagination the poet had! What versatility! What a command over a variety of art media!

Kingdom Of Cards! Here in the garb of delightful fantasy is a truly revolutionary theme. A community of people, drilled into subjection bound on every side by rules and regulations and ordinances, hear the freedom call and rise to break their shackles. Released from the monotony of submission and robot-like me-



chanical movements, they acquire the easy grace and co-ordinated rhythm that only a society based on freedom can have.

Tagore obviously used Cards as symbols of slavery, of suppression of individuality and degradation of man's personality, of stupid, unthinking 'obedience'. Thereby he condemned all systems of tyranny—Imperialism, Fascism, Capitalism, Religious obscurantism and fanaticism—without naming them. For he was concerned less with making a topical political comment than emphasizing the eternal truth that man can seek self-development only through freedom

Another feature of this dance drama that struck me is the lively sense of humour that the poet-composer displayed in it. The characters of the 'journalist-propagandist', of 'Pandit Dehla', of 'Panja' and Chhakka' are all created in a delightfully satirical vein.

'King Of Cards' might well have been the fore-runner of all modern 'purposeful' ballets like Uday Shankar's 'Rhythm of Life', 'Labour And Machinery', and 'Spirit of India'

Talking about Tagore, I have been just going through a little compilation of the great poet's writings ("Your Tagore For Today") and I am more than ever struck by his progressive outlook and awareness of life's realities. Who but him could have written as early as 1891:

"Remember, besides, that in the world your ruination begins exactly where you cease to move. For you alone would come to a dead end, while others move on. If you cannot keep pace with the tide in the world's affairs, it would dash in on you with all its strength, and you would be battered and bent, or be overtaken gradually by sheer decline and total submergence in the stream of time. Go ahead without respite and live your life, or lie in repose and be damned, such is the law of the world."

"True unity", he wrote in 1916, "is like a round globe. It rolls on carrying its burden easily. But diversity is a many-cornered thing which has to be dragged and pushed with all force."

And in 1922, in an article published in a Canadian newspaper, he defined the peculiar 'unity amidst diversity' of India in words that still hold good to-day and shed valuable light on the vexed question of self-determination:

"It will be long before we shall come to realise true national unity in India. **Yet national unity is our task.** You in the West always insist on getting rid of differences either by extermination or by forcible conversion. In the U. S. they transform their citizens into hundred per cent Americans. You don't respect differences in others, and so try to make the whole world monotonous. You simplify the problem by eliminating it. You do not solve the problem: how to respect the differences in race and culture. India will find her solution just as the world will find peace and equilibrium."

Verily has it been said that even after his death Tagore continues to be a living force. that his is a living message.

★

Hitler Marches On

Fascism is dead. Long live Fascism!

Signs of Fascist revival are multiplying—in Britain. Admirers of Hitler are publicly proclaiming the late unlamented Fuehrer to have been a Messiah like Jesus. Now they have proclaimed in the press that Sir Oswald Mosley has completed plans for a new attempt to bring Fascism and National Socialism to Britain.

Mosley himself is more modest —or cautious? In an interview he disclosed that though he does not wish to start a political party FOR THE PRESENT, backed and assisted by many of his former supporters he plans to become a publisher early next year to propagate his beliefs through books, pamphlets and journals. Money to help this venture has already been subscribed by his old admirers who include many POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL PERSONALITIES.

It is, however, not the pathetic and comic attempts of Mosley (aided and abetted by the British capitalists) to bring Fascism to Britain that worries us in India. What is far more disturbing—and edifying—is the persistence of the present Labour Government (and British people generally) in the Fascist—Imperialist tradition, as revealed in India, Indonesia and elsewhere.

★

'Pulau' And 'Laddoo' Technique

The electioneering technique adopted by Muslim Leaguers in the Frontier (according to a correspondent) is to send an agent to a village with half a dozen sheep and many maunds of good quality rice and to invite peasants to a 'pulau' feast, hoping for their votes for the League candidates.

This reminds me of the 'laddoo' and 'puri' technique adopted by the Hindu Mahasabha candidate (a Rai Bahadur) who opposed Mr. Asaf Ali in the last Central Assembly election, years ago. Outside Kashmiri gate he put up a big 'shamiana' on the lawn where 'puris' and 'laddoos' were served to all would-be voters—and anyone who claimed to be a voter. The 'shamiana' was crowded to capacity—and beyond!—as a steady stream continued to flow in and out the whole day long, and the Rai Bahadur was wreathed in smiles hoping the whole crowd was heading for the polling booths to vote for him. He had more reason to be optimistic when he saw his fleet of cars loaded with prospective voters rushing here and there He simply COULD NOT lose.

But, alas, he did! He lost his deposit, too.

You see it is one thing to eat free 'laddoos' and 'puris' —or 'pulau', for that matter—and have a joy-ride in a car, and quite another thing to cast a vote.

One hopes the Frontier Leaguers will at least save the precious 'pulav'.

★

Books—News And Reviews

I have just finished reading Humayun Kabir's first novel, "MEN AND RIVERS." (Hind Kitabs, Rs. 5). It is unpretentious and homely, and has a flow not unlike the flow of the Padma, the river that plays such an important role in the story. But for the dialogue (the author uses not only the English language but also the English idiom and colloquialisms which somewhat mars its authentic character), it has the flavour of Sarat Chandra Chatterji. One might have expected a political novel from an active political worker like Kabir, but there is no politics in MEN AND RIVERS. It is just what its title suggests—a story of peasants and a river; it is concerned only with man's relation with man and with the elements.

Another book I have read recently is Anil De Silva's CHINESE WOMEN AND FREEDOM (Kutub Publishers, Rs. 2-12). The transformation of Chinese housewives to sturdy and politically conscious guerilla fighters is one of the most amazing phenomena of the modern age. Anil De Silva does ample justice to this dramatic and fascinating subject in her eminently readable little book. Slightly overloaded on the Communist side, it yet gives a brief but connected account of the awakening of the Chinese women from the days of the Monarchy to the present war. Of particular interest is an account of women writers of China. Our complacent 'emancipated' Indian women could learn a lot from this book.

"KAUSHIK" (the pen-name of a well-known journalist who wants to remain anonymous) who wrote the hard-hitting "THE HOUSE THAT JINNAH BUILT" has come out with an informative and topical little pamphlet on Indonesia—published by Thackers at a rupee per copy.

Eagerly awaited is Pandit Nehru's "DISCOVERY OF INDIA", announced for Christmas week by Signal Press of Calcutta.

★

From Chronicler's Mail Bag

MURTAZA ALI writes from Mahim:—

"I find that in today's 'Last Page', you have utilised Mr. Jinnah's courtesy letter to you to inflict a cheap jibe on him, incidentally lowering the dignity of the 'Page'. I readily understand that in reality you have tried to run down the Muslim League. We have become a bit thick-skinned and such 'Bazari' flings do not hurt us now. However you have tripped for once this time if it is not intentional. The line quoted is from Ghalib and not from Iqbal.

I wish you had addressed your questionnaire to the Congress patrons—Birlas, Dalmias and others who are daily sucking the life blood of the workers and peasants and not to Jinnah. How do you expect the League to accomplish in 9 years which the Congress has failed to do in 60 years? All these years the League has been busy in organising Muslims and creating consciousness and dignity in the masses.

Have patience for a while. Islam as you must know is based on Democracy. Its corner stone is toleration and service to humanity

One word more. I have been a staunch supporter of the Congress ideals since 1911, but its deliberate anti-Muslim policy of today, its marked leaning towards Fascism and its undemocratic tyranny towards its loyal adherents have opened my eyes.

The Congress today has been converted into a 'Hanuman Mandli' with Puja, Arti and Darshan and as such there is no place in it for a "Muwahhid."

Thanks to the Hindu-Congress tyranny and its desire to establish a Hindu Raj, we have found a way to protect ourselves through 'Pakistan' which we are determined to take by all possible means, come what may!"

"Chronicler" acknowledges the literary tripping. A journalist forgets his poets in a hurry. But that does not validate Mr. Jinnah's and Muslim League's stand-point.

RAJKUMAR writes from Trimulgherry (Deccan):—

"The "Hindu" of 28th Nov. has a news item as follows:—

MADURA, Nov. 26.

Sixteen boys, with age ranging from five to sixteen, were arrested yesterday at the Main Guard Square for staging I.N.A. demonstrations. They were produced before the Juvenile Court and remanded to custody there itself.—A.P.I."

"Is British Imperialism in peril-led even by the demonstrations of boys of 5, 8 or 10 years? Anyway it does show that the Indians are awakening now. We have to thank the British Government that it is actually creating patriots (quite against their will though) for won't these children of 5 to 16 who were arrested rise to be patriots of the future—they might not have become so if they had been left alone—but now will they forget that even to love one's land is a crime in the eyes of the British Imperialists?

However unjust their action the British Imperialists are providing us with stings which will awaken us."

Prepared

The book canvasser knocked at the door of Mr. Jone's house.

"Nothing to-day," said Mrs. Jones, firmly.

"But, madam," he insisted, "I have something here that is bound to interest you. 'The Husband's Friend, or Five Hundred Reasons for Staying Out Late.'"

"What makes you think that book would interest me?" asked Mrs. Jones, angrily.

"Well," said the canvasser, "I sold a copy to your husband on his way to the station this morning."

* * *

Thomas was thrifty. On a visit to the United States he decided to send a telegram to his host. On inquiring at the post office he was told the charge, but that the sender's name would be free.

"'That's splendid,' he replied. "I'm a Red Indian and my name is 'Cannacomethemorn Tam.'"

Nataraj Vashi, in 'Mahabharata", the Silhouette dance-drama.

Suryabala who made her debut in Tagore Society's "Kingdom of cards."

Humorous Skit

The Travels Of Mr. Simpleton —II.

By Aamir Ali

Mr. Simpleton, having made up his mind to find peace and solace from the ills of the world in an isolated South Sea island, took ship and soon found himself on such an island. There were coconut tress, but there were also not coconut trees. In less cryptical language, many of the tress were maimed, and stood as stumps without heads, or leaned grotesquely, as if about to fall. For this island, so far away in the middle of the deep blue, sea, had also been a battleground for good and evil, for Japanese and American. Mr. Simpleton was much grieved to see the shell holes and destruction that remained. He went along the beach, fringed with coconut palms, just as it was in pictures. But the beach was covered with scrap, and pieces of tin, wires, and other debris. It had been used as a landing beach. Well, it wasn't much fun walking along a beach where you kept tripping over something or the other at every other step, so Mr. Simpleton went to the village. "Amongst the people at least, I will find peace and natural living", he thought. But instead of naked breasted girls in grass skirts dancing the hula dance, he only found a few blowsy women in dirty cotton frocks. He stopped a man from the village and said. "How is it that your life here is so depressed and gloomy We in the outer world were given to understand that you people danced and sang the whole day, and were the happiest people on earth."

"We were", said the old man, "but are not now. We have had the war, your war here too. First come the white men. Then came the Japanese and drive the white men away. Then come the white men again and drive the Japanese away. And we are in the middle of all this fighting, so that with each battle we suffer loss. Who cares for us?" Mr. Simpleton thought of his home town Godhelpustown, and the tears came to his eyes. "I am very sorry for you," he said, "but, pray, now that all the fighting is over, surely now you can return to your normal lives again?"

"That is impossible," said the old man, looking older than ever, "many of our men have been killed. Many of our women have been carried away by the Japanese. Most of our young girls have got venereal disease—something that was not known before on our island. Our fields and plantations have been destroyed, and we have got used to the foodstuffs and things that the Americans brought with them. No, no, we can never be happy again."

Mr. Simpleton was greatly touched at this narration, and he wept every time he thought over it. This is as bad as my own town, he thought. "I cannot possibly remain here amongst these unfortunate and unhappy people." So he left, with the intention of going to Japan. "There" thought Mr. Simpleton, "I can see democracy and the love of liberty being taught to a nation that has gone astray. There I will see the great work of Gen. MacArthur. It will be very enlightening and heartening."

So Mr. Simpleton went to Japan. "I will be able to see the Americans uplifting the fallen Japanese by sympathy and comfort, and thus leading them on to a new way of life. It will be very encouraging, very heartening."

He saw American soldiers walking about the streets as if they owned them. He was disappointed at not being able to see a single instance of an American and a Japanese together. Or rather he did see one, but this did not cheer him—rather the reverse. For it was an American soldier walking along with a young Japanese woman, who kept her head down, and walked with short hurried steps. In the next street, he saw long queues waiting. "That must be for food," thought Mr. Simpleton "It is a pity that they have to wait in this manner, but people all over the world do this. But the Allied occupation of their homeland must at least mean good food for them. Under their own cruel rulers they were starving." He went up to one of the men waiting in the line and I asked him what he was waiting for, and the man said, "We are waiting for our daily ration of beans. We cannot get any rice now. It is not easy to live on this food, and in the winter that is now coming, we will have nothing to heat our homes, no warm clothes. Perhaps the thousands who died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki are best off, after ll."

Mr Simpleton wanted to comfort the man, but he saw a bulky American soldier coming along, and for some reason difficult to explain, Mr. Simpleton felt frightened, like a schoolboy caught breaking bounds, and he hurried away. "This is just like Peacomania, and the other European countries," he thought, "only worse. But it is fitting, perhaps, that an aggressor nation like this be made to suffer a little to teach it a lesson. Just a little, just a little."

Mr. Simpleton now began to wonder whether he would find any place suitable for his retirement, but he resolved to leave no stone unturned, so he went along to the East Indies, the Spice Islands—those rich islets of Paradise that had attracted so many people in the past centuries—and in the present. He went to Java, the biggest and richest, and his ears were met by the sound of guns. "My ears are deceived," he said, "for the war has ended, and peace has come to earth. There are going to be no more wars, no more bloodshed, for everything is now going to be settled through justice, and through respecting the wills of small nations. The Atlantic Charter has definitely laid down that it recognises the principle that men must be allowed to choose their own form of government. Mr. Truman has reiterated that in his Twelve Points."

Mr. Simpleton arrived at Sourabaya and found British battleships shelling the port. The R.A.F. were flying over the port dropping bombs, and troops were landing. Mr. Simpleton could not believe his eyes, or his ears. He met an English officer and said, "What is happening over here? Are these some new manoeuvres, or a display, or victory celebrations?" Just then a Dutch official came up and said, "what? Don't you know what we are doing? We are carrying out the principles for which this war was fought. We are making sure that the millions who died, have not died in vain. The war was fought for liberty and democracy. We are bringing liberty and democracy to these people,"

"Bu,—but—", said the bewildered Mr. Simpleton, "Suppose the people don't want what you want to have them? Surely they—". "Then they are all traitors and fifth columnists, and ought to be shot! They are traitors to the Queen of Holland."

"Yes," said the English officer, "We are restoring law and order to this part of the world."

"But," said Mr. Simpleton, "the Atlantic Charter said that you did not seek any territorial aggrandisement,—"

"We don't," said the English officer, "we have got enough territory." "But you also said that you recognised the inalienable right of people to govern themselves, and that those nations who had been forcibly deprived of their freedom would have it restored to them."

"We are restoring it to them", said the Dutch official.

"Yes," said the English officer. "The British Navy has a great and mighty task to fulfil. It has to police the world and keep it in order. We are merely maintaining order here. Fire!" he shouted to his men, and a salvo of shot flew out of the ship and set the town ablaze.

Mr. Simpleton went ashore. He met a ragged Indonesian with a gun in his hand, stepping out of the ruins. He hailed him. The Indonesian said, "We would rather die than have Dutch rule over us again. We have been slaves for too long. We are determined." "But," said Mr. Simpleton, "Your enemies are far more powerful than you. They will crush you." We will die to the last man, then.'

"I did not know that the freedom movement was so strong here. We were told that the people of Java were very happy under Dutch rule, and no one except a few extremists wanted to leave the Dutch flag." Before the Indonesian could reply, a bomber came over and dropped some bombs which wiped out all the Indonesians in that district, including the one who was talking to Mr. Simpleton. Then a company of troops landed and charged up. They caught several Indonesians, women amongst them, and brought them before the Dutch official. "You are accused of being Quislings, traitors, collaborators, pro-Japanese subjects. It is against the interest of the Dutch for you to have feeling other than pro-Dutch. You are a band of extremists and fanatics, and so you are condemned to pay the extreme penalty. Fire!" shouted the official and the soldiers fired and shot the Indonesians dead. Then they went out to get some more.

Mr. Simpleton felt sick, so he decided to go to seek solace in the calm and intellectual atmosphere of that ancient country, China. But there he had a difficult time in keeping out of a terrible civil war that was raging. The Communists were trying to exterminate the Kuomintang, and the Kuomintang under Chiang kai Shek was exterminating the Communists. "Down with the Fascists!" shouted the Reds and charged. "Down with the Reds!" shouted the Government troops and charged. So they killed each other with great success. An American officer stood watching, clicking his tongue, deprecatingly, and turning to Mr. Simpleton, he said, "These Orientals, you know," and shrugged his shoulders.

Mr. Simpleton hurried away and went to French Indo-China. Here the French were teaching the Annamites the principles of democracy and liberty for which the war had been fought, and they were doing it in the same way as the Dutch. The British were of course, on police duty here too. Mr. Simpleton noted the same efficiency in French methods that he had noted in the Dutch because both had received training recently, when they themselves had been similarly liberated

Mr. Simpleton hurried through the harrowing sights of Malay and Burma to India. "Here," he said to himself, "I will see British justice in action. The British government has pledged to give freedom and independence to India after the war.

I hope the process of giving independence will not be over before I get there." Mr. Simpleton arrived in India. He found that many people were dying in Madras due to an unfortunate famine, so he hurried away. But Bengal wasn't much better so again he hurried away. He saw a man being shot, rather like Java and Saigon. He inquired, and was told "This man is a traitor. He led a mob against the police in 1942, thus attempting to hinder the defence of this realm. Two policemen were killed during that fight and it needed troops with machine guns to stop the violence of the crowd, and it was not till after fifty of them had been shot that they dispersed. We caught this ringleader."

Mr. Simpleton met an Indian. "What about your freedom?" he asked, "When is it coming?" The Indian laughed at him. "Freedom? What freedom? How can it come now? Subhas Bose is dead and the INA is dissolved. The officers and men are being tried and they will be shot." Mr. Simpleton was surprised at this fifth columnist. "But Mr. Bose was a traitor. He was pro-Japanese. The INA men are all traitors."

"So are the rest of us", said the Indian and went away, shouting as he went, "Now go back to your country and write a book about us and tell your countrymen that you have it on my authority that we are all traitors."

Mr. Simpleton went to Palestine. He met an Arab, who said, "We will never allow the Jews to come in here. This land belongs to us. The British have betrayed us." He then met a Jew who said, "The Jews must come in here. They have nowhere else to go. The British are betraying us." Nearby was an English soldier with a rifle. 'Policing," guessed Mr. Simpleton. The Arab and the Jew then shouted at each other and rushed upon each other with knives. As they grapped in a death struggle, the English soldier shot them both with one bullet.

Mr. Simpleton went along to Syria. Here it was the French again, teaching the principles of liberty to the Syrians. Mr. Simpleton did not wait to see any shooting, but hurried along to Greece. Here he was met by a Greek communist. "We have been cheated," shouted the Greek, "we have been taken from the clutches of the Nazis and put into the clutches of the capitalists and reactionaries of our own country. Britain has betrayed us. But we will rise! Our day will come!" Mr. Simpleton hurried away without asking for more.

Mr. Simpleton went by the fastest mode of transport back to Godhelpustown in his own country. He had thought the war was ended, but it seemed that it was just begun. Mr. Simpleton put all his papers in order, and drew up his will, leaving all his possessions to "the strongest, for that is where they will go in any case." He then took a pistol, and said, "I went out to see the working of liberty and democracy. I have learnt that it consists of shooting and murdering. The only freedom is the freedom of the grave." So saying he shot himself dead with his pistols.

(Concluded)

The family and their guest had just seated themselves at table.

"Betty," said the mother, "why on earth didn't you put a knife and fork at Mr. Green's place?"

"He doesn't need any, Mummy," replied Betty. "You said he eats like a horse."

"If I said 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys' what is wrong with the sentence, Jones?"

"Girls is artificially better looking than boys, sir."

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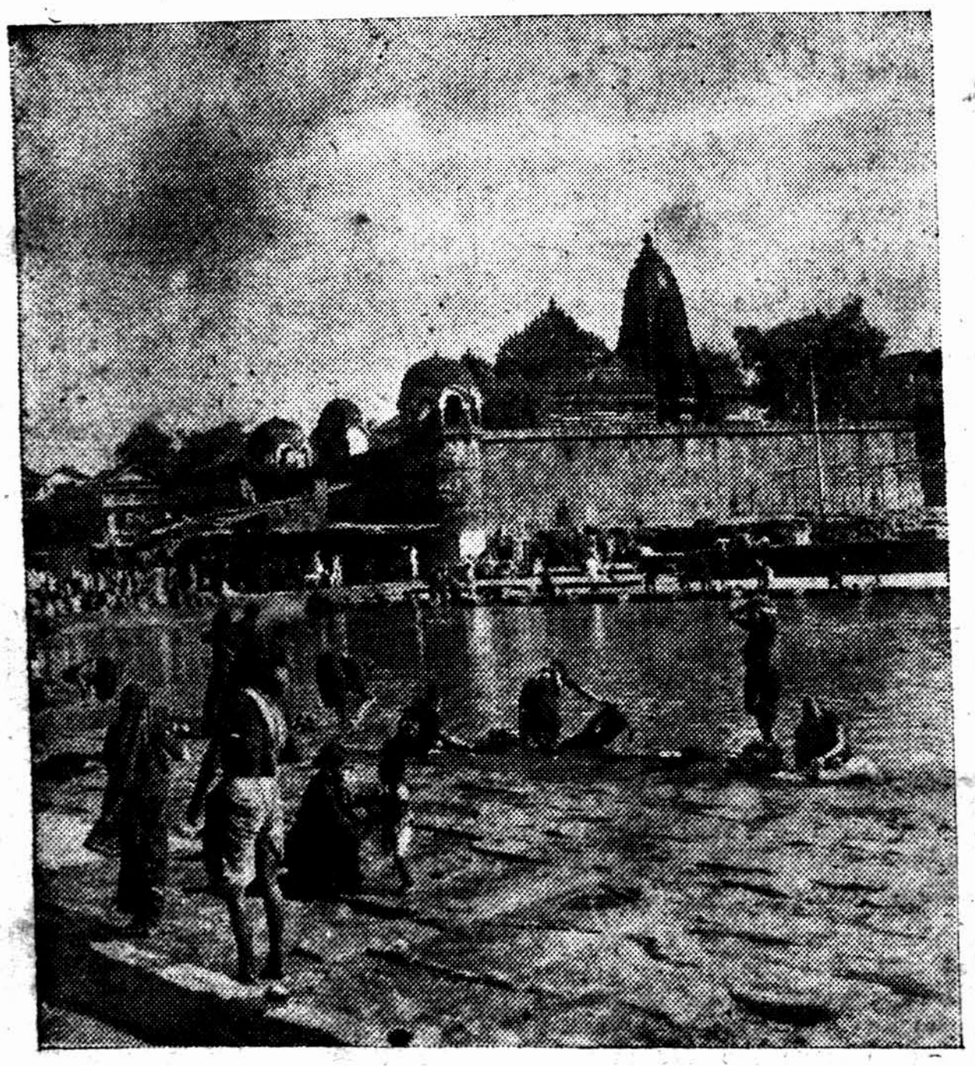
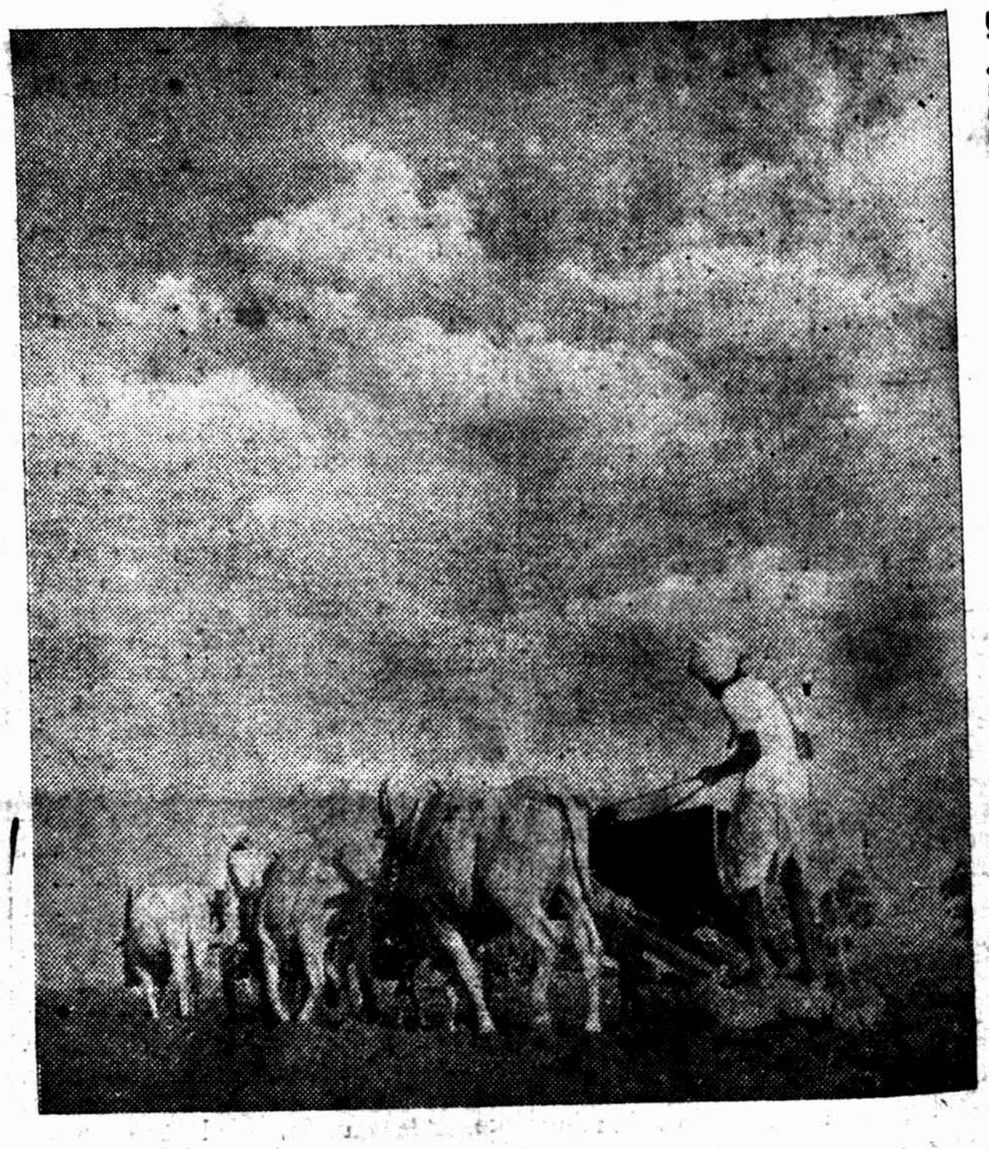
SCENES FROM RURAL INDIA



The Temple Tank



The Good Earth

Photos: J. G. Kakade

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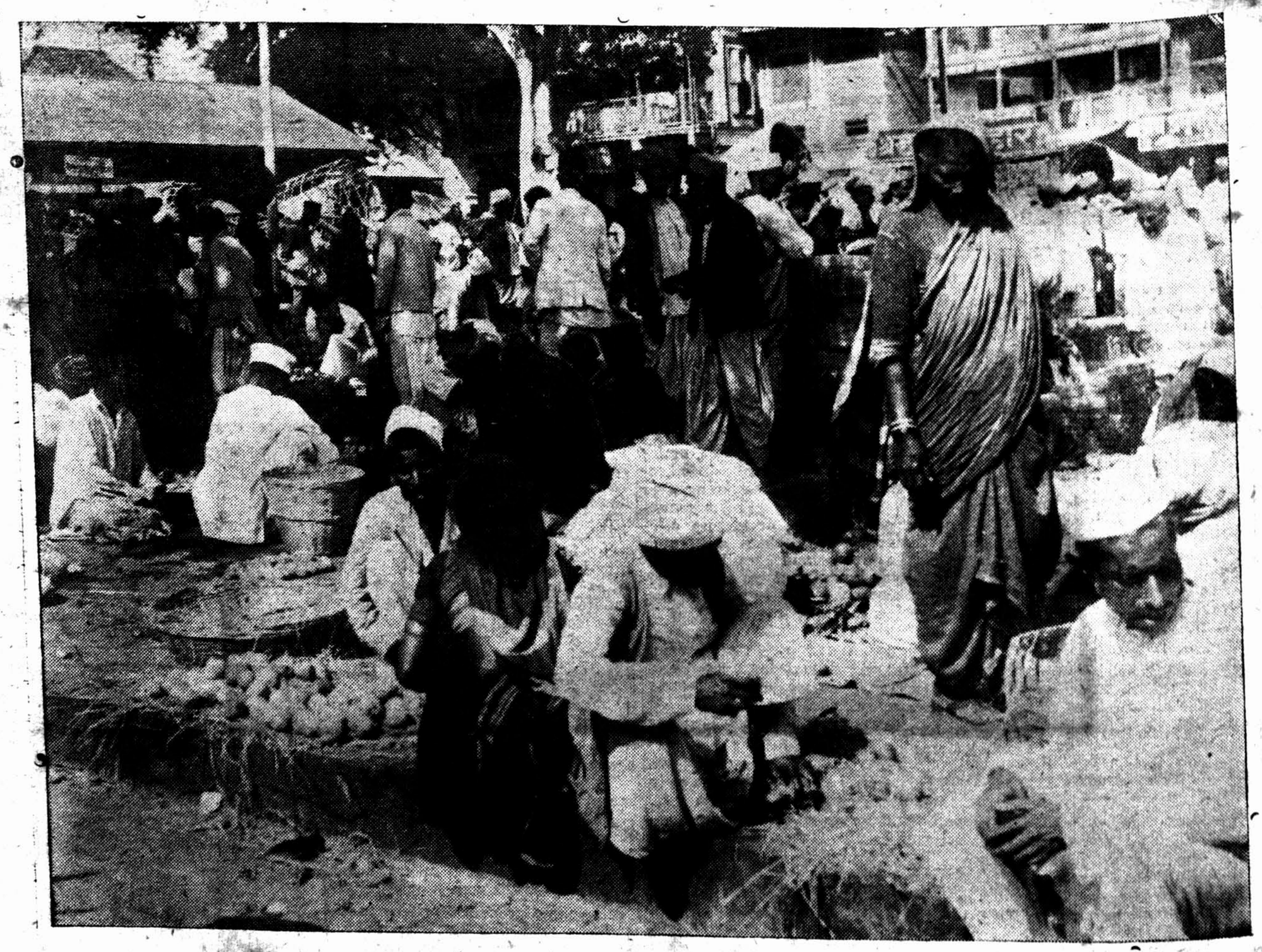

Photo: Y. M. Purao

Mango Bazaar

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